THE

Husbandman.

FARMER, and GRAZIER's *Compleat Instructor.*

CONTAINING,

Choice and Approved Rules, and Directions for *Breeding*, *Feeding*, *Chusing*, *Buying*, *Selling*, well Ordering and Fatning *Bulls*, *Cows*, *Calves*, *Lambs*, *Ewes*, *Lambs*, *Swine*, *Goats*, *Asses*, *Mules*, &c.

How to know the several Diseases Incident to them, by their Signs and Symptoms, with proper Remedies to Cure them; as likewise all Griefs, and Sorrances what-ever.

ALSO,

A Treatise of *Dogs*, and *Canits*, in their *Breeding*, *Ordering*, and *Curing* the *Distempers* they are subject to.

How to Breed, Feed and Pasten *Poultry*; and Cure their several Diseases.

To which is Added,

The *Experienced Vermine-killer*, in particular Directions for taking and destroying all sorts of *Vermine* in Houses, Out-Houses, Fields, Gardens, Granaries, and other places.

By A. S. GENT.

LONDON:

Printed for *Henry Nelme*, at the *Leg* and *Star*, over against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhil*. 1697.

The Husband-man Farmer and
Graziers Compleate Instructor.
on Printed for Henry Nelme at the Leg and Star in Cornhill

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PARMER, and CRASHER's Country Dancing.

CONTAINING

Choice and Approved Rural Diversions for the Winter Evenings, with Directions and Figures to each Dance, so plain that any Person may learn to Dance without the Assistance of a Master.

To which is added,

A Treatise of Days and Times for their Performance, and how the Dances are to be Performed.

Also the Manner of Dancing at Publick Balls, Assemblies, and Private Dinners.

To which is added,

The Rudiments of Musick, in plain Directions for Learning and Understanding it by Note on the Violin, Flute, Spinnet, Guitar, and Harpsichord.

Illustrated with Copper Plates.

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

Having seriously considered, that a Book of this Nature was wanting to be brought to Perfection, there being nothing already extant Valuable, or at least in a Method Plain and Intelligible; I have, for the Love I bear to my Country, Study'd the Advantage of it, Consulted others, and joyn'd what is approved in them, with my own Experience; and digested it into such a compact Body, that although this Book, to Appearance, seems little, it contains much more than at first Sight can be reasonably imagined, far exceeding what the Title Page *sets forth; and indeed much more Adapted to the Purpose, than all the Books of its kind; which in searching, I am constrained to confess, I found very Scanty and Imperfect; and as to some Cattle,*

very useful to the Nation, and herein mention'd, there was nothing at all to any Purpose; so that I wondered at former Ages, and even at the present, that a Work so necessary, should be no better Improved, which was one main Incitement that induced me to this Undertaking; and to add many things I conceived highly necessary and not touched on before; and to the Breeding, Choice, Feeding, and Curing all Diseases in Cattle of every kind, useful in the Nation: I have added the same for all Domestick Poultry, with Directions how to fatten them with much Ease, and little Cost; as also for Coneys, Tame or Wild, and to preserve these, and even the Fish in the Water. You are furnished herein with an Experienced Vermine-killer, laying down plain and easie Rules, and Methods, to take, or destroy all offensive Vermine, hurtful either to Man, Beast, Fowl, Fish, or the Fruits of the Earth. Therefore, as the Work is full of Variety, so I doubt not but it will satisfie those that Read it, and put my Directions in Practice, as they can expect: which is the wish of your Friend to serve you,

A. S.

THE

Husbandman, Farmer and Graſier's

COMPLEAT

INSTRUCTER,

IN

Breeding, Feeding, Buying and Selling Cattle, *&c.*

Proper Seaſons for a Heifer or Cow, to take the Bull; and what is to be conſidered therein, as to a good breed.

SInce *England* abounds in Cattle, and by the well Ordering and Breeding them, Riches, and Plenty of Proviſions, accrue, not only to the induſtrious Husbandman and Dealer in them, but to all ſorts of People; it is highly neceſſary that ſuch Rules and Directions ſhould be lay'd down for their Increaſe, Improvement and Preſervation, as ſo uſeful and profitable a ſubject requires; and firſt, of Kine:

The moſt proper time for the Heifer to have the company of the Bull, is at Three Years old, in order to a good

Breed; for, if younger, it hinders her growth much, infeebles her, and makes her produce Weaklings, or unhealthy Calves: Nor for these Reasons, on the other hand, is it convenient she should be covered after Twelve Years, especially if the Calf be intended for a Cow or Ox: The best time to let her be with the Bull, is from the Tenth of *May*, to the Tenth of *June*; for then by feeding she is lively of body, and will produce her Calf in a warm season.

When you find her inclinable to be covered, (which you may know by the swelling of her Claws, her continual Lowings and running to the Hedges or Banks when she hears her self answered, or sees any Cattle pass by; by her looking up and scowling the Air, as if she smelt the Bull) then put her into good and easie Pasture, turn the Bull to her, and it will not be long e're she kindly receives him. If you design for breed, look well to the Limbs and proportion of your Bull, and chuse, above others, one that's mostly of a red Colour, Sprightly, and not exceeding Five Years; his Body long, and not over thick, his Neck and Horns thick and short, a broad curling Front, his Eyes lively, and of a black shining, his Tail long and bushy, and thereof his parts proportionable to his Body; free from Diseases or Imperfections. Let him be in good case, and not suddenly taken from other Cows: If he refuse to cover her, smoak his Nostrils with the dry'd Herb called *Hearts-Tail*, sprinkled in a Chaffing-Dish of Coals, which will incline him to lustful desires; as also the Juice of *Sea-Onions*, given him with new *Ale*, or sweet *Wine*.

The Heifer or Cow having kindly received the Bull Twice or Thrice, put her into an inclosed Pasture, where she cannot leap to injure her self, or lose what she retains, or occasion the casting of her Calf, when come to any perfection; see it be free from *Bryers*, *Thorns*, or the like, watered with a clear Spring, or running Brook, &c. and give her now and then Water wherein *Bran* or *Wheat* has been boyled.

How

How the Cow *ought to be ordered in Calving, and after; as also the Calf; and proper times for weaning* &c.

When your Cow has Calved, hearten her with half a pint of *Malmſy*, the yolk of Three Eggs, and a pint of ſweet *Wort*; if there be any difficulty in her Calving, help her with your hand; and let her lying be as eaſie as may be, bolſtered up with Sraw, and take the Calf from her till ſhe gather ſtrength, puting it to a new Milch'd Cow, or feed it by hand, with *Milk* and *Oatmeal*; but if you put your Calf to a ſtrange Cow, let it not be with her a whole Night, leſt by the ſcent ſhe diſcern it not to be her own; and then, being Careleſs of it, ſhe may happen to overlay it.

Two Months or Ten Weeks expired, wean it and teach it to feed by hand, and do this by puting your Finger in its Mouth, whilſt your hand is in the Pail, by which means he will the better take the Milk, ſuppoſing it to be his Dams Teat; mix in it ſome fine ſifted *Wheat-bran*, and being uſed to this, offer a handful of ſweet *Hay*, or ſweet new cut *Graſs*, and ſo by degrees you will prepare him for Paſture, which he will be ſtrong enough for in a Weeks time, if the Weather be not Wet, Windy or Cold; but if either of theſe, keep him in the Houſe to a more ſeaſonable warmth, and then for a time he muſt have his fill Morning and Evening of Milk or Whey; and in a little time but once a day, and ſo by degrees you may take him quite off from it: When you perceive he is addicted to feeding, at Three Months, he may ſubſiſt altogether at Graſs or Hay, and now and then Bran and Skim-Milk, when in the Evening you houſe him.

If he in ſucking time mumble or draw the Teat painfully, look in his Mouth, and under his Tongue you will find white Bliſters growing, that reſtrain the uſe of the Tongue; cut theſe away, and anoint the ſore well with *Honey* and *Allom* diſſoved in *Vinegar*, do ſo till the part is healed, leſt the Calf pine away; or, ſometimes by, the Gangreening, it dye.

That the growth may not be hindred, see it be not afflicted with *Lice*; if so, rub him over with *Butter* and *Salt* melted, and when it is well soaked, with a hard Wisp of Hay or Straw, and the next day with Urine, wherein Wood-Ashes have been steeped.

Convenient times to Geld or Spay Calves, *with proper Directions to do it without endangering Life*, &c.

As you intend to bring up, or dispose of your young Calves, so you must take the order and observations in Gelding or Spaying them; most hold Three Months a proper time for this; but if you intend to breed them to be Oxen or Heifers, a great deal longer time may be taken. *viz.* Six or Twelve Months; and any time before Three Years is not too late, though more dangerous for a Bull Calf; or, for a Cow Calf, the time may be less; and the weather in doing this ought to be moderately warm, neither too hot, nor too cold; and the Spring and Fall in the warm of the Moon is most proper.

In Gelding, having slit the Cod, draw out the Stones with their Sinnews, as far as you can, without over-straining; clap the Sinnews into a cleft Stick, and so sever them off with a hot Iron, anoynt them round with fresh *Butter*, and sow it up with very fine Silk, taking up no more than the outward Rim or Edge.

In Spaying a Cow Calf, when you have taken away the Matrix, anoint the Incision with Oyl of *Almonds*, or sweet *Olive* Oyl; see that no part of the Guts are disordered, or out of place, and in sowing up, be careful not to tack any of them with your Stiches to the Skin, lest it make them pine away and dye; anoint the place for several days, with either of the said Oyls; and, to keep off Wasps and Flies, brush it over with a little *Tar-water*.

As for Bull Calves, after Gelding, put them in such Pastures or Places that they cannot leap nor strain themselves; lest, bleeding a fresh, they endanger their lives; and particularly, if they be of any bigness, keep them from Cow Calves, for being apt to leap, by that means they will much injure themselves; and rub the Wound over

till

till cured, with the Ashes of the Vine and *Lytharge*; giving them but little water after Three days cutting, and inst *Fennel-seed* boyled; feed them as their Stomacks will bear, (which by this means is much enfeebled) with sweet *Grass*, *Hay* or green Boughs. If the Wound swell, anoint it with the Oyl of *Rosemary* and *Hogs-Lard* tempered together, and warm, but beware the Calf catch not cold.

How to manage or order your breed of Cattle in their Stalls, Food, Taming or Breaking,

Having a Breed *&c.* in this forwardness; the next thing to be considered, is to bring them to gentleness and a good management, for many Reasons or Conveniencies: The Bull-Calf, when Gelded, is called a Steer; and the Cow Calf, a Heifer; and, to break them, observe your Cow-house, Stall, or other Housing convenient, be adjoyning to some incloſed warm Pasture; make your self familiar with them, (when you house and feed them) with sweet Provinder out of your hand; for encouragement, let the housing be kept clean, to prevent Diseases; and, let their goings out and in, be at set times; make their Stalls yoak-wise, about Seven Foot from the ground; and, if they become wanton, head-strong, or push with their Horns, to mischief one another; you must, to break them of so ill a habit, tye them in their Stables, Twenty Four Hours, without giving them provender, which Three or Four times used, will make them very tame, for by this means they will be brought to receive their Fodder more gently, and with much Familiarity; then stroak and scratch them gently, spirt some sweet *Wine* or *Wort* into their Mouths, which will induce them not only to endure your waigler leaning hard on their Necks and Backs, but in a little time to follow you gently; then rub their Mouth with Salt and Water, make up Balls of sweet *Butter*, and *Cummin-seed*, and oblige them to swallow One or Two as big as an Egg, in a Morning before they goe out to Pasture; let the places where they stand be very Airy in warm Weather, and close in cold, and so they will in a short time be tamed, and thrive the better; some, when they

are Restiff or Headstrong, yoak them with a tamed Ox or Steer, and make them draw a light Plough, or some Weights; but I think I have given the best Directions.

If the Pasture fail, by reason of dry or excessive wet weather, house them, or feed them abroad with sweet and short *Hay*, fine *Pease-Straw*, *Barly-straw*, *Chaff-Tears*, and *Clover-Grass*, after *Grass*, or the like; for this manner of feeding in Winter greatly improves them. *Lupius* and *Chaff* mingled together is Physical and Nourishing; in the Spring, to purifie the Blood, give them green Sprigs of the *Figg-Tree*, *Ash*, *Holm*, *Elme* or *Oak*.

Rules to be observed for preserving your Cattle, and in good plight, with Signs of Sickness &c.

When you have made this kind of Cattle tractable, the next main thing to be observed, is how to keep them healthy; to do this, see their Meat be given them in due season, that no Infectious thing fall into it; keep from their Stalls *Hogs*, *Ducks*, *Poultry*, *Pigions*, the scent of whose Dung is very offensive to them; and, if scattered in their Provinder, makes them sick, and breeds unwholsome Airs, which cause the *Murrain* and *Scab* among them. Comb them down, and rub them well with hard Wisps, as often as your leasure will admit; at least, once in Two Days wash their Claws, and keep them from Gravel and swelling, or from other Defects that may occasion them to break out; Let them Blood, though no urgent Cause require, it Twice a Year, *viz.* Spring and Fall of the Moon, being in any of the lower Signs; let them, after it, drink the Pickle of *Olives*, with a Head of *Garlick* bruised, and purge once a quarter if you see occasion; at least, Twice in the Year, without it, Three days together; the First may be done by giving them *Lupius*, and *Pese* mixed together; the next with the Grains of *Cyprus*, beaten and steeped a Night in a quart of Water. The Third, by bruising *Nutgalls*, and boyling them in a quart of *Vinegar*, Six is a sufficient number.

If you suspect the health of the Beast, goe to him early in the Morning before he eats or drinks, observe well the top

top of his Nose, and if there be Pearls like the drops of Dew upon it, he is in health; but, if it be hot, dry, or Scurfey, some Distemper is beginning to grow upon him.

How to fat your Ox, Steer, Heifer, Cow, &c. the cheapest and and easiest way.

The shortest and cheapest way to fat an Ox, Heifer, *&c.* Is, Morning and Evening, to give them a sufficient quantity of *Meal*, *Chaff*, and *Rapes*, or *Grains*, well mingled; and, in their eating, sprinkle them with warm Water, wherein *Nettle-Seeds* have been boyled: If you perceive they fail in their Stomacks, boyl green *Colwort-Leaves* in *Vinegar*, put it down hot with a Drenching Horn, and it will whet and restore their Appetite; give them *Wheat-Bran* at times, well sifted; and, in Winter, feed at break of day, but in Summer, Sun rising is time enough: Water, in Summer, at Nine in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon; but in Winter, Once a day, with warm Water and *Wheat-Bran*; and at some convenient distances, give them sweet *Hay*, and new cut *Grass*; and, if you turn them out, now and then, into pasture or Airing, let it be sweet, and by no means rank; and so, in a little time, you will perceive their Flesh will increase abundantly, and be well stored with *Tallow*, to the advantage of the Buyer.

Instructions for buying of Lean Oxen.

Observe, in this case, the Age of the Beast as near as you can; for, the younger they prove, the better they will feed, and the sooner grow fat. The next, observe that their Hair be not staining, but very smooth; and, that they lick themselves; that their Eyes be black, full and shining; that they want none of their Teeth, but are whole mouthed; see their Ribs be broad, Hide thick, and Skin not loose, nor sticking to the Ribs or Sides, for then they will not thrive so well; that there is a good Pizzle and Tail, and the hair of neither broken; for, if so, the Beast is a waster, and will never feed well; learn if you can, what Ground they fed in, and put them in better if may be; lest, not liking

liking their feeding, they lose their Flesh, rather then improve it: Consider likewise if there be any Sickness among Cattle in the Quarter where you buy them; for, if there be Infectious Diseases, as the *Murrain*, *Longsough*, or such like, one Beast will be apt to take the Disease of another; though it may (at the time of your buying) to appearance, be in health: And if any one be sick, seperate him from the rest; that, as little as may be, they may not be endangered.

To find whether a Beast be Sound, Healthy, or the contrary.

To be satisfied in this, gripe or pinch him with your hand on the Back or Weathers, behind the fore Shoulder, and if sound and healthy, he will stand to it and not shrink, but if the contrary, he will not only shrink, but be ready to fall; you may guess at their health likewise by the sprightlinesse of their Eyes, and the motion of their Ears, for if these be heavy and dull, the Beast is sickly and out of order; also feel of the Claws if they be hot, seem crusty and burning hot, then is he inclinable to Feavers, and Pestilential Diseases: If a Cow, you may know by the Milk changing colour, if a little *Vinegar* be sprinkled

How to chuse a Beast proper for several occasions, as for the Team, Plough, Butcher &c.

If you chuse an Ox for the Plough or Team, observe he be young and not broken hair'd either at the Tail or Pizle; and, if he be not sociable to Labour, put him between two managed Oxen, and he will soon be tractable.

If an Ox be required for the Butchers use, they then handle him, to feel if the Crop behind the Shoulders, upon the hinmost Rib, and the Hackle-bone be soft; and a big *Nath* round and knotty; and, if the Cod be big and full, these are sufficient Signs the Beast is well fed, and contains much *Tallow* in him; and to know his Age observe these Directions *viz.*

Look

Look in his Mouth, for in the Tenth Month of his First Year, he casts his two Fore Teeth, the Two next in Six Weeks following, and at the expiration of Three Years, he will have cast them all; and when grown all up full again, they then will be equally white and long; when he waxes old, they will be very unequal, black and crooked.

General Rules to know a good Beast.

Observe if he be well quartered with large and big Members, his Horns strong, big, and somewhat black; his Brows wrinkled, a broad Forehead, the Hair within his Ears rough and soft; his Eyes lively and large; black Muzled, Crook Nostrils, wide and open; his Neck-chine thick, long and fleshy, large Dewlaps, almost to his Knees; his Breast big and round, large and deep Shoulders; his Bellied, falling deep in compass; Ribs wide and open; his Reins and Backstrait, and large bending towards the Rump; Thighs round, Legs strait and well set, small Knees, his Claws large and broad, his Tail well set and long, his Colour mostly black, or red, easy to be handled, and a good feeder.

General Rules for chusing, buying, feeding, and speedy fatning of Cattle, &c.

For buying Draught Oxen, or chusing them from among any Herd, the best time is held to be in *March*, when, being bare, they cannot easily hide their Faults, by the fraud of the Seller; nor, by reason of their weakness, be to stubborn to be handled: It is most convenient to buy them as near as may be to the place you intend to Pasture them in, or bring them up, that finding little or no difference, they may equally thrive; and if you find not a conveniency for this, consider the Country where you buy them, to be as near as may be, of an equal like temper to that whether you are to carry them; which will not only be a means for their thriving, but very much to prevent Sickness.

Consider again, that they are not dreading of Water, or Bridges they pass over; that they take their feed freely,

and are not over nice or dainty in it, and not such as you design for the Plough or Team, be tractable to the Goad, that by their insensible dullness, they become not tiresome and vexatious to the Driver. The best breaking time is, from Three till Five; for before, they are too young; and after, to Restiff and headstrong; so that without great trouble, if at all, they will not become tractable: To hearten them the better, you may give them, when such things are in season, *Lupius* steeped in Water, *Radishes*, *Wheat*, *Rapes*, &c. by which means they will grow, in a manner, insensibly fat and lusty, even where Grass is not over plenty. New Grains is a great feeder; and some *Cummin-Seed* scattered amongst it, prevents any Cold, Watery Diseases in Winter; and when you change their green Pasture into dry Fodder, as the necessity of the Season requires, sharpen their Appetites, by choping *Colwort-leaves* small, steeping them in *Vinegar* Four or Five hours, and putting them into a Mash of *Wheat-bran*, which will make them feed the better; and having once well taken to their dry food, grow fat upon it.

Browsings of *Oak* Shrubs or Sprays, are very wholsome to cleanse their Blood, and make them hold out the better in sharp Weather, and in very cold Weather let their Morning Water be warmed; and this, particularly for *Cows*, helps their fruitfulness; and, if they are in Hilly or Wooddy ground, where they may bruize on, and feed among pleasant Shrubs, they will be sooner fatter then Oxen or Bullocks, but not so in low grounds, or Meddow Pastures; and though these Cattle seem to covet drinking where the Water is muddyed or discoloured by Land-Floods ar sudden Rains, yet it is not near so proper for their health as clear Springs; it likewise makes them give more and better Milk, sweater and pleasanter to the Taste.

To make an old Cow, or Oxes Flesh, tender, and fit for young, a rare Experiment.

To do this, after having well fed on Provinder that is dry, turn the Beast Three or Four days into fresh Pasture, then bleed pretty well, and let him or her be kept Forty Eight

Eight hours or thereabouts without any Meat; then boyl a Mash of *Wheat*, *Cummin* and *Coriander-seeds*, and give it as warm as the Beast will take it; this doe three days successively, Morning and Night; then give *Chaff* and *Grains*, a good quantity, after that, *Hay* of the latter cutting, sweet and short, then boyl a Mash of *Peese*, and that being eaten, turn the Beast into fresh Pasture; and the new blood that proceeds from this manner of feeding a Week or Ten days, will so soften and shorten the Flesh, that the Cow cannot easily be distinguished from a young Heifer; nor the Oxen from a Steer, if presently after killed and dressed, without long lying in Salt; for over Salting will hearden it again.

For a Cow that is averse to the Bull, and will not, without much attendance and difficulty, be brought to the Bull.

Take a quart of new-Milk, though not of her own, put into it a Dram of *Saffron*, a quarter of an Ounce of *Cardamum-Seeds*, and half an Ounce of *Hemp-seed*, strain it and give it her with a quarter of a pint of the Juice of *Mint*; drive her after it about the Yeard or Ground till she be heated, and it will soon after prompt her to do what is desired.

To prevent Cows casting their Calves untimely.

When you perceive the Calf is come to any perfection, that is, your Cow has well conceived, drive her often gently among Rushes, if such an opportunity can be had, and keep her there till she is disposed to lye down, which you may oblige her to by tickling and scratching; let her rest there till she is willing of her self to rise again; then take the Roots of those Rushes where she has lain, wash them clean, and boyl them in *Vineger*, with the tops of *Nettles*, and give it her warm to drink, sweetned with *Sugar-candy*; and, after this, half an ounce Oyl of *Lavender*, in half a pint of warm *White-wine*; and be assured, after this, unless occasioned by some violent straining in leaping, or great hurt, she will not cast her Calf before the proper time.

To

To make a Beast's Horns grow fair and large, and not shed.

To effect this, shave off the Hair round about the root of the Horns; wash it with the Juice of *Comfry* and *Maiden-hair*, a Herb a so called, then boyl *Plantain* in his Water, and let him take it warm Three or Four days before turning out to Grass: This likewise prevents the violent pain under the Horns, that makes Cattle often run mad, and so do themselves or their Fellows much injury.

To make Cattle large in growth.

When the Calves are weaned, rub them well with hard Wisps of Hay or Straw; supple their Joynts with Neats-foot Oyl, give them *Fennel-seeds* in their Provinder, at least twice a week for a Month together; then the weather being warm, put them into fresh Pasture, wherein is a pleasant Stream, and wash them as the use is by Sheep at their shearing, or as well as the conveniency will allow; after that give them *Agarick*, as much as a Hazle-nut, made to the bigness of a Walnut, with Butter, and they will, though the breed was small, grow very large.

Barrenness in Kine, a Remedy often Experienced, and much approved.

Take the Roots of *Eringos*, by some called *Sea-Holly*, *Soutbistles*, and *Pollipodium* of the Oak, of each a good handful; boyl them in Water, wherein *Oats* and *Parsnips* have been sodden, and give it the Beast to drink; then make a Decoction of *Nettle-tops*, and *Ash-keys*, and wash her Flanks, and other hinder parts with it very hot; stamp *Garlick* with *Butter*, and make into Balls, and give her one about the bigness of a large Wall-nut, fasting each Morning; Three days after, then turn her to the Bull, in a close warm Pasture, and you will have what you desire answered, unless extream Age hinder it.

To encrease Milk of good taste and colour.

Boyl *Lettice-leaves* in new *Wort*, and give a Pint warm in the Morning, give her green *Colwort* and *Radish-leaves*, and then sweet Hay after it, make a wash of *Lupins* and *Wheat-bran* well boyled in fair Water, and let her have it over night about resting time, and although she gave little or bad Milk before, you will find it much increased and mended.

To prevent the staining or unseasonable shedding of the Hair.

Take ground *Ivy*, two or three handfuls, the Roots of *Fern* a like quantity, *Juniper* Berries a good handful, bruise these well and boyl them in Water, bathe the Beast with it hot, and sleek him down with a hard rubbing Cloath; and when such of the staining dry hair as is proper to fall off, sheads, it will be succeeded by that which will stand right, rendring the Beast thriving and graceful; and thus having laid down for the honest Husbandman that breeds Cattle, and for those that buy them, all necessary things in that nature, to be usefully observed: I proceed to what remains of other matters.

Rules for ordering the Neatheards Stalls, &c. For the encrease, growth and health of Cattle &c.

In the cold and damp Winter weather, be careful in feeding your Cattle, lest by neglect they fall away, and lose more then by great labour and expence can be easily regained in a long time; use to drive them in this season too and fro pretty hard, that the natural heat may stir the Humours, and render them lively; shift often their Litter, and let their Provinder be fresh and sweet, rub them over often, and raise the Skin that it may hang the looser on the Flesh; if they be draught Oxen, when you return from labour, carefully rub them down with hard Wisps, then smooth the Hair and cleanse their Feet, wash their Claws with warm water, wherein a little *Allom* has been dissolved,

dissolved, to strengthen and harden them if they have been softened in the wet; do not over-labour or heat them in the hot weather; for, if they stand and cool so suddenly upon it, it subjects them to the *Flux* Feaver, and many other inconveniencies; the Dung heaps of Swine must not be near their Stalls, for that subjects them to the Pestilence or Murrain; and, they being of a delicate scent, must not be offended with foul Sinks, or Carrion near them; and, if any infection appear, speedily seperate them, and carry the sick Beast into change of Air; give him water wherein *Rue* and *Cardus* has been boyled, and the Juice of *Garlick* and *Vinegar*.

Their Stalls, especially in Winter, must be very close and warm, paved with hard Stone or Gravel, well rammed down, and laid asloap; with a conveniency to carry the Urine into the Drain. Boarded Floors I reject; because, let them be never so close, the Urine and other Excrements, get between them; and, corrupting in the hollow Caveties, cause noisome smells, by sending up putrified vapours to sicken and disease the Cattle: As for the Windows, let them open to the North-East, to let in cool Air in hot and stifling Weather; for, in cold Weather, especially in Winter, there is no occasion of opening them; and, in Summer, in much rainy weather, though it be hot, keep them shut that the Damps and Vapours exhaled by the Sun, may be kept out, as much as is convenient; lest, they being too much drawn in, create cold Diseases in the Beast.

Of

Of the Sundry
DISEASES and SORRANCES
IN
Bulls, Oxen, Cows, Calves, &c.
SHEWING
From what Cauſe it Proceeds; the Symtoms to know them by; and approved Receipts for the Safe, Eaſy, Speedy, and Cheap Cure of them.

A Remedy for the Feaver.

THESE ſort of Cattle are very ſubject to this Diſtemper, frequently ariſing from the corruption of the Blood, by Surfeiting in groſs Feeding, ill Airs, noiſome Scents, or the like; and is known by the Beaſts trembling, groaning, foaming at Mouth, heavineſs or dulneſs of the Eyes; then immediatly let him Blood to remedy it.

Take

Take a handful of *Plantain-roots* well scraped, bruise them and boyl them in a quart of stale *Ale*, with Two Ounces of *London-Treacle*, give it hot with a Drenching Horn, and sprinkle his Hay or other Provinder with Water wherein *Mallows* has been boyled.

Murrains of sundry kinds, their Symtoms and proper Remedies.

To know if your Cattle be tainted with this dangerous Distemper, which often sweeps away whole Herds, if not timely prevented: Take the following observation, *viz.*

In some Murrains the Cattle drivel and run both at Nose and Mouth; in others it afflicts them with extream Thirst, and pining away; and in many Cases it appears in the Joynts, which is known by their much halting, before it can otherwise be much perceived; sometimes it is known by an afflicting weakness in the Back and hinder parts, causing great Pains and Aches in the Loyns: There is another kind rises with Pimples all over the Body, as also the swelling out of the Humour in divers parts, and then the Disease begins to settle between the Skin and the Hide, and sometimes appears like a Leaprosie in Pimples and Knobs all over the Body; their Eyes grow dull, and their Appetite fails them; and when any of these symtoms appear, immediatly seperate those on whom they are visible.

To Remedy these Distempers, take *Fennel-seed*, *Sea-Thistle*, *Angelica-roots*, stamp and infuse them in *White-wine*, take a handful of each, to two quarts of Wine; and so, proportionable to the number of your Cattle; boyl them with two ounces of *Wheat-flower*, then strain out the liquid part, and give a pint at a time, very hot Morning and Evening; bathe their Body with the decoction of *Hellebore* or *Baresfoot*, a Herb so called, which holds all the Winter; and let them have fresh Air, clean Litter, and with the Root of the forementioned Herb cut triangular, the better to keep it in, peg their Dewlaps, by making first a hole through the Skin with a pegging Awl or Bodkin, and by being renewed, it will attract to it the poysonous corruption in a great measure, and evacuate it at the hole.

Instructions

Instructions to know whether the Murrain has seized an Ox or Cow, &c, beyond recovery, or to render it exceeding difficult.

To be satisfied in this, let the Beast blood in the Neck-Vein, taking away somewhat more than three pints, if the Beasts strength will allow it; if not, somewhat less, according to it; let it stand an Hour or Two, and if the Blood change, there is a fair prospect of Recovery; but if it do not, the Case is very desperate and little hopes remains.

However, in this Case, open the Ox or Cows Mouth, thrust your Fingers to the Root of it, make way for a Ball of rusty Fat Bacon, about the bigness of an Egg, tempered with bruised *Ragwort*, bleed him or her at the Nose.

This done, take *Rue*, *Longwort*, *Tansie*, *Time* and *Hyssop*, of each half a handful; add long *Pepper*, *Orpiment*, *Juniper-berries* and *Tangerick*, of each a penny worth, boyl them in *White-wine* and give it the Beast hot. *viz.* The liquid part to the quantity of a quart, having well tempered it with two Ounces of *Methridate*.

For Murrain of divers kinds, a Remedy.

Take *Sulpher* and unslac'd *Lime*, the Seeds of *Corlander* dryed, *Marjorum* and *Garlick*, beat these into a Powder, and having sprinkled it on the Coals, burning in a Chasing Dish or Pan, order it so that the Beast may be fumed with it, going up his Nostrils, and in all parts, which will bring away at his Vents, and by sweat, abundance of the Infectious humour; then give a quarter of an Ounce of *Rubarb*, and an Ounce of *Cardus* boyled in a pint of *White-wine*, this must be done three or four times, as soon as the Symptoms of the Disease appear, though it is tryed with great success after it has seized him.

Of the Murrain, beginning in the Throat, and the Remedy for it.

The Symtoms of this kind of Murrain, is the swelling in the Throat, the dulness and weeping of the Eyes, heaviness and weeping of the Head, bloated and swelled.

To remedy this, take a quart of new *Milk*, three Cloves of *Garlick*, three Drams of *Cinnamon*, a quarter of a point of Olive *Oyl*, an Ounce of *Turmerick* well beaten, a handful of the tops of *Rue*, boyl and give him the liquid part, and about a quarter of an hour after bore a pretty large hole in the Skin of his Nose, run some soft Thread smeared with *Tar* through it, knot it like a Rowel, and it will be a means to draw out of the Orifice much poysonous Water and Matter, which afflicted the Throat and Brain, *&c.*

To cure the swelling in a Beast, occasioned by too much Blood.

Drive him a pretty pace till he grows warm, then blood him in the middle great Vein under his Tongue; and when he has bled pretty well, rub his Mouth with Salt and Vinegar, and give him a ball as big as an Egg, made up of bruised *Garlick* and *Butter*.

For a Cough, and shortness of Breath.

Take a Spoonful of *Tar-water*, bruise with it a head of *Garlick*, and an ounce of *Liquorish*; boyl these in a quart of new Milk, and give it hot fasting, for two or three Mornings.

For the Head Garget.

The Symptoms of this Distemper are, the swelling of the Eye-lids and Lips, blisters on the Tongue, a lumpishness and flaging of the Ears.

In this case draw forth the Tongue, and if there be blisters, take them off with a sharp Knife, and slit the Tongue underneath an Inch long, though not very deep, and an infectious water will distill out; then wash it with Vinegar,

Vinegar, about an hour after take powder of *Fenegreek*, *long Pepper*, *Turmerick*, *Liquoriſh*, and *Aniſeeds*, of each an Ounce; boyl them in a quart of Ale, and give it blood warm.

An approved Remedy for the Flux.

For this Diſtemper, Take *Sloes* dryed in an Oven, but not too much; beat them into powder, and give the Beaſt warm in Wine-Vinegar, two Ounces of it in a Pint, and keep him faſting a conſiderable time after; then give him a quarter of a pound of *Raſins*, and *ſower Grapes*, in a quart of the ſharpeſt White-wine, and bruiſe them ſo that you may eaſily ſwallow them; and let the Beaſt browze on green Boughs, ſuch as are ſweet and wholſome; and if it ſtay not in, a little time after this is received, burn him in the fore-head; a little beneath the Horns, and ſlit his Ear and Lip, anoynting them with Oyl and Tar, to keep the Wounds from putrifying, and after waſh it with Urine.

For Madneſs in a Bull, Ox, or Cow.

This proceeds from a defect in the Blood: Therefore to cure it, cord the Neck well, and let blood in the Temples, under the Eyes, and in the Ears; then take *Fenegreek*, *long Pepper*, *Turmerick*, and *green Aniſeeds*, of each an ounce, mix them with two ounces of the Juyce of *Rue*, warm it in a quart of ſtrong Ale or Beer, ſtrain it and thin it well, then ſpurt it up his Noſtrils; or, tying up the Beaſts head to a Rack, draw it as high as you can, and pour it into his Noſtrils and Mouth, and let him continue in that poſture half a quarter of an hour e're you let him down. This Diſtemper is known by their reeling, or fixing their Heads againſt a Wall or Tree.

For the Maw Garget.

This is known by drooping and heavineſs of the Beaſt; the much panting of the Heart, and hanging down the Head and Ears; by coſtiveneſs in the Body, and forſaking their Food.

To

To Remedy this, let him blood well in the Neck-Vein; then take *Plantain*, *Rue*, *Southernwood*, *Shepheards-purse*, *Smallage*, *Colewort*, of each a small handful, bruise them, then take about a handful of Hens-dung, lay it eight hours in a pint of old wash to steep, then strain out the Liquid part, and put the Herbs to it; add a quart of strong Ale, and set them on a gentle fire till one half of the Liquor be consumed; then put in an ounce of *Treacle*, and a spoonful of the Juyce of *Garlick*, half an ounce of *Aniseeds*, and the like quantity of *Liquorish-powder*, strain them, and give the Liquid luke-warm. This is approved in the *Murrain*, and has done Cures beyond Expectation.

For the Yellows, a Remedy.

This Disease being created of a complication of bad Humors, has many others its attendants, and indeed is the forerunner of most: It appears by a yellowness in the Ears, Eyes, and Tail end; and sometimes turning up the Hair, you may find it all over the Body.

The speedy Remedy for this, is to blood the Beast, and in the bleeding rub him well with your Hands, to make him do it the freer; after this give two handfuls of *Bay-Salt* in a pint of warm Vinegar, let him fast upon this; and in the Morning, (for the other is best done over Night) Take *Turmerick*, *Fenegreek*, *Aniseeds*, and *long Pepper*, of each a quarter of an ounce, and two drams of *Liquorish-powder*, give it powdered and well mixed in a quart of Ale, as conveniently hot as can be taken: This also much helps in the overflowing of the Gall.

Pissing Blood.

To Remedy this, Take *Nettle-tops* or *Seeds*, the Herb *Shepheards-purse*, of each a handful; boyl them in a quart of red Wine till a third part be consumed, then strain it, and add a dram of *Cinnamon* in powder, and the Liquid strained out, let him drink it hot, fasting, and not eat or drink after it for four Hours.

Loss

Loss of Cud to restore.

Take a handful of *Cud-wort*, a Herb so called, bruise it, and make it up into Balls with Bacon Fat, give it him, and after it half a pint of White-wine Vinegar; and a little while after bleed him in the large Veins under the Tongue, and let the Provender you give him, be very sweet and pleasing.

The Galls over-flowing.

Take two ounces of *Sea-Cole Soot*, that which is hard knotted together, an ounce of fine beaten and sifted *Pepper*, and as much *Honey*, make these up into Balls with the Yolk of an Egg, and fill an Egg-shell with it, and so ram it down the *Ox* or *Cows* Throat; this must be done twice or thrice.

For any Infection by swallowing poysonous things.

Take two ounces of *Mithridate*, a quarter of a pint of *Olive Oyl*, put these into a pint of very sharp White-wine Vinegar, warm them over a Fire, and well incorporate them; then give it as hot as he can drink it, and drive him a pace afterward, which will cause the poysonous Matter to evacuate.

A Remedy for the Milting of a Beast.

This is when they have had an unluckey stroak with a Goad or Pole; or bruised by rushing against some piece of Timber; and this is known by their uneasiness in lying down, and suddenly rising up again as if they were restless.

To Remedy this, take *Stone-Pitch*, bruise it into powder to the quantity of two ounces; add *Saffron* a dram, of *Pepper*, a quarter of an ounce in a quart of *Ale*, give it the Beast warm, and drive him after it till he become hot; cool him again by leasurely driving, and let his lying down be easie, and the Cure will soon be effected.

The swollen Neck and Chest.

In this case, Take of *Honey*, *Hogs-lard*, *Bees-wax*, and fresh *Butter*, of each an ounce; make it into an Oyntment over a gentle Fire, and anoynt the afflicted place with it; but if the Neck be swollen and raw, take *Honey* and *Mastick*, of each three ounces, fresh *Butter* a quarter of a pound, and *Hogs-Lard* the like quantity; make them into an Oyntment over a gentle Fire, and bathe the place with it as hot as may be well endured.

If the Neck be much swelled and puffed up, boyl the Roots of *Elecampane* till they become soft; then stamp them in a Morter, mix them with *Hogs-Lard* or *Mutton-Suet*, three or four ounces of either; add to these *Honey* and *Bees-wax*, of each an ounce, *Frankincense* half an ounce.

For Putrefying or Rottenness.

This will appear by the poverty of the Beast, his Skin sticking close to his Flesh, continual scowering, and that in smell very offensive, of a whitish brown colour.

To cure this, or in some measure very much remedy it, Take *Elder-leaves*, *Bay-berries*, *Myrrh*, *Rue*, and *Fetherfew*; dry the Herbs so that they may be powdered; then take a piece of *blue Clary*, burn it till it becomes red, then powder it; mix of each of these an ounce, in a quart of Mans Urine, wholsome and sound; set it over a Fire till it well boyls up, then give him half a pint at a time, and it will in three times stay the scowering, and much restore his body.

For inward Sicknesses in general.

Some may not be presently able to find out the Cause of the Distemper, yet perceive the Cattle sick; in such a case, till it can be better known, this has proved successful, *viz.*

Take a quart of Ale, a handful of *Wormwood-tops*, and as many of *Rosemary*, bruise them in a Morter, boyl the Herbs well, and then strain out the liquid part with hard

hard preſſing; bruiſe *Garlick* and ſqueeze out two ſpoonfuls of the Juyce of it, as much of *Houſleek* and *London Treacle*, give the Beaſt this warm, two or three times, half a pint at a time, and it will mightily revive him, and ſtop the progreſs of the Diſeaſe.

For a Feaver in Winter.

This comes by cold Damps, lowneſs of Feeding in moiſt wet places of unwholſome Graſs; and its Symptoms are, the Beaſts ſhaking and trembling, heavy-Ey'dneſs, groaning, foaming at Mouth, *&c.*

Theſe, or any of them being obſerved, let the Beaſt blood with all ſpeed. Take two ounces of the Juyce of *Plantain*, of *Dioſcordium* an ounce and a half; of *Lapins*, a handful, dryed and ground into Powder; give him theſe hot in a quart of new Ale, being all well mixed, and about two Drams of ſmall *Pepper* duſted in.

For a dry huskey or hoarſe Cough.

Take a quarter of a pint of *Hyſop-water*, and as much of *Mint-water*, and for want of them, boyl the Herbs in fair Water till it comes to a good ſtrength; then add the Juyce of *Leeks* and *Garlick*, of each two ſpoonfulls; and to theſe put half a pint of *Oyl Olive*; gvie theſe well mixed together warm, twice or thrice; and if the Cold be not extraordinary, for want of theſe you may give *Tar* and *Honey-water*.

For the Lasks or Ray in Calves, or Cough in young Bullocks.

This appears in their want of Appetite, and bad thriving

To remedy it, take a quart of New Milk, Curdle it, though not very thick, with a little Runnet, and heat this over the Fire for a Calf, and in twice or thrice giving of it 'twill eaſe him of his troubleſome Diſtemper; but, for the Cold taken by a Bullock, if it be newly done, boyl a pint of *Barly*, a handful of *Raſins* in a pint of Canary; or,

for

for want of it ſweet Ale; then having very well ſtrained it out, beat up two Yolks of Eggs in it, and give it him hot; after this make him a Maſh of *Wheat-flower*, *Beans* and *Lintil* Meal. For the Cough in young Calves, give them *Centory* bruiſed to powder, in *White-wine*.

To Cure the Mangineſs or Scab.

Boyl *Garlick* in Urine, mix *Tar-water* with it, and rub over the afflicted part; and if it be far gone, add *Brimſtone* and a little ſlaked *Lime* to Duſt it over afterward, and give him two or three Doſſes of *White-wine Vinegar*, and powder of bitter *Almonds* pretty hot; this is alſo good againſt the biting of a mad Dog.

To know when Cattle are Hidebound, and the Remedy.

The firſt obſervation is, their want of thriving, though there are many others; if you go about to take up their Skin, it will ſeem to ſtick to the Ribs, alſo a lameneſs and defect in their going, and it proceeds from being in too much rain, ſweating and taking cold after labour; to Cure or Remedy this, boyl *Featherfew* and *Bay-leaves* in fair water, rub him all over with the decoction, and after that, with the Lees of *White-wine* and *Neats-foot* Oyl, boyled and well mingled, ſmooth him.

For the Staggers in a Bull, Ox, or Cow. The Daſie, &c.

The Beaſt that is afflicted with the Staggers, will look very red about the Eyes, and be often turning his Head backwards.

To Remedy this dangerous Diſtemper, take half a pint of the beſt *White-wine Vinegar*, tye his head up to the Stall, and pour it warm down his Noſtrils, and let blood at the Noſe.

If he turn round he has the Daſie, blood him in the Forehead, bind a Cloath over his head, and keep it warm, purge it well with the Decoction of *Rue* and *Hyſop*.

Piſſing

Pissing blood, Pantasie and Taint.

Let him not drink in twenty four hours; then give him a dish full of Runnet Curds in a quart of Milk. If he have the *Pantasie*, he will pant much, and shake at the Flanks: For this, give him a handful of *Soot*, a quarter of a pint of *Runnet*, and a pint of *Chamberlye*, well mixed and warmed. If he swell of the *Taint* or *Sting-worm*, give him *Urine* and *Treacle*, two ounces of the latter in a pint of the former.

For the Worm in the Tail.

This is perceived by the Hair breaking off in the Tail where the Worm lyes; and commonly, some of the Joynts will appear as eaten asunder, which you may feel knock one besides the other; and if the Tail be soft towards the end, it is a true sign of the Worm.

To remedy this, slit the Skin of the under side, above the decayed Joynt, against the Vein, and bleed him in the Vein very well; then take *Garlick*, *Salt*, and *Butter*, stamp them well together, and bind them on Poultis-wise.

For swelling behind, and rising of the body.

For this, look in the Mouth for Blisters, break them, and bleed the Beast under the Tail; then rake in their bodies to break the Blisters there.

Take (for perfecting the Cure) a quart of *Butter-milk*, a handful of Sea-cole *Soot*, an ounce of *bole Armoniack* powdered, the Juyce of a red Onyon, and the powder of an Egg-shell, and give it the Beast warm, and he will soon be cured.

For the Towering, long sought, that is, Wind-bound, &c.

Much Poverty occasions this Distemper, and is known by their Hides sticking fast to their Backs; their Eyes sincking in their Heads, wheting of their Teeth, loss of Cud, and chusing to be alone.

To remedy this, let blood in the Neck; then take of *Rue*, *Fetherfew*, *Southernwood*, and *Rosemary*, of each a handful; bruise them small, and put them into a quart of strong Ale or Beer; and after they have stood a considerable while, press them hard; then, to the liquid part, put *Long Pepper*, *Liquorish*, *Tumerick*, and *Aniseeds* in powder, of each an ounce; half a quartern of *Olive Oyl*, make them Milk warm, and give the Beast the whole dose at a time; then bore the *Dew-laps*, and peg them with *Bares-foot*, or *Speare-grass*, anointing the place with Salt and Butter.

For the Scowering, long sought.

This distemper is known by the rank smell of the scowering, and is caused by superfluity to corruption of blood, over-heating, unwholsome Fodder, *&c.*

For this let blood in the Neck-Vein, take *Turmerick*, *Fennegreek*, *Grain* and *Pepper*, *Anniseeds* and *Liquorish* in powder, of each an ounce; half a pound of *Allom*, two ounces of *Charcole* in powder, wild *Mint*, *Sage*, *Rue*, *Southernwood*, *Wormwood*, *Rosemary*, *Hyssop*, of each a handful; bruise them small, and put a quarter of a pint of *White-wine Vinegar* to them; put them to a quart of *Ale*, boyl them well, and give the liquid part, well strained, to the Beast hot.

To help in making Urine.

The defect in making Urine, many times proceeds from over much heat, sometimes by driving, Sandy water hindering the passage to the Bladder; and often by bruised blood in the Kidneys.

To Remedy this, take *Cummin-seed*, *Anniseed*, *Parsley-seed*, and *Mustard-seed*, bruise them, and let them steep in *Vinegar* ten Hours; then strain them, and give them the Beast blood warm; about an ounce of each of these is sufficient; for want of these, take *Nettle-Tops*, *Bay-berries*, *Penneroyal* and *White-wine Vinegar*, boyled to the Consumption of half.

For

For the ſwelling Foul.

This is known many times by a ſwelling in all four Legs, ſometimes in one, two, or three; occaſioned by Corrupt Blood, and Rhumiſh Water.

To Remedy it, draw the Beaſts Feet together, and ſlit with a ſhort Knife, the Skin under the Fetlock Joynt, an Inch above the Heel, ſtraight up and down, to prevent cutting the Sinnews: Take then *Nettle-Tops*, and *Garlick*, bruiſe them with *Bay-Salt*, and bind them to the wound a Day and a Night,

For the Foul between the Legs and Claws

This is often occaſioned by Stubs, Sand or Miery Traveling. To Remedy it, pare off all that is dead, and rub the Quick till it bleed, then rub off the the Blood, and lay on dryed *Verdigreeſe*; then make a Plaiſter of *Hogs-Lard*, lay it on with a Cloath, and let it continue twenty four hours: And if Warts between the Claws, pare it, then Seer it with a hot Iron, and anoint it with *Tar*, *Bees-wax*, melted and well tempered together; then bind it with *Flax*.

For the Evil.

This is known by the weakning and often taking away the Limbs of the Beaſt, though many times it takes them in the Neck, as well as Legs, and ſometimes in both, and proves very dangerous to remedy it.

Take *Hyſop*, *Sage*, *Roſemary*, of each a good handful, and two handfuls of *Burdock-leaves*, boyl them in a Gallon of Spring water till half be conſumed, then ſtrain out the liquid part, preſſing it hard, put into it half a pound of *Roach-Allom*, finely bruiſed, and pore two or three ſpoonfuls into the Beafts Noſtrils warm, three times a day, and then let blood in the Tail.

To Remedy the Speed in the hinder parts.

This cometh of rankneſs of Blood, and is catching by young Cattle, from one to three years, and not beyond, coming through want of Blood.

To cure it, bleed in the Neck-Vein, and give the Beaſt a handful of *Salt*, in a pint of *White-wine*; then in the hollow of the Gambrils, make a ſlit two Inches long, but take care you cut not the Veins or Sinnews; then put in ſome *Sparagraſs*, *Salt*, and *Butter*, beaten, and well tempered to gether; boyl *Rue*, *Sage*, *Featherfew*, and *Spurge-graſs*, bruiſed in a quart of *Ale*, give it warm, and drive the Beaſt well for an hour or two after.

For the biting of the Shrew-Mouſe.

This is known by an extraordinary ſwelling, through the Creatures Venom.

To remedy it, make holes with an Awl in the Hide, as far as it is ſwelled, then take red-Earth pretty dry, and mingle it with *White-wine*, lay it to the place, binding it on with a Cloath, and it will draw out the Venom; but the Earth of Swallows Neſts, with old Urine, if it can be got, is better.

For the ſtinging of any Venemous Beaſt.

Take *Plantain* bruiſed, a handful, Oyl of *Scorpions*, two ounces, mix them with *Vinegar*, and lay them on like a Poultiſs, and that being taken off, in two hours lay on another Poultis of *Dragons-Blood*, *Barly* Meal, and the White of an Egg, renew it at twelve hours end: This is approved alſo againſt the ſtinging of *Hornets*.

For the ſwelling of the Cod.

Anoint it with ſweet *Cream*, three times a day; then take the Lome of an old Wall, ſteep it in *Vinegar*, as alſo Ox Dung; then after Twelve hours, ſtrain out the *Vinegar* and bathe it with it very warm. *Over-*

Over-growing of the Lungs.

This is known by the Beasts breathing heavily, Feeble Coughing, Straining, and hanging out of the Tongue; Panting, and blowing, or little motion.

To remedy it, take the Ooze of a Tan-Fah, a handful; of brown *Sugar-Candy*, an ounce; of *Olive* Oyl three ounces; of *Tar* two ounces; mix these in a pint of New-milk, and give it the Beast at twice warm. Or, make up two Balls of *Tar*, *Garlick*, *Butter* and *Sugar-Candy*, each of an equal quantity, about the bigness of an Egg, and force one at a time down his throat.

The Blain in Ox or Cow.

This is known by a swelling about the Face and Eyes, and of the Body, or if you find Blisters under the Root of the Tongue, cut them away, and rake the Fundament, and break those Bladders contracted there.

Take then *Chamomile*, *Marsh-mallows*, *Groundsil* and *Bay-leaves*, boyl them in Spring or running water, mix *Salt* with the liquid part, and give it the Beast warm to drink.

Chollick or violent pains in the Belly.

This is known by the drawing up of the Belly, the uneasiness in standing; heavy lowing, and the Beasts Eyes running with water.

To remedy it, take the inward Rhine of *Elder*, *Long-wort*, and *May-weed*, of each a handful; *Long-Pepper* and *Liquorish*, each an Ounce, *Cummin* and *Anniseeds*, each half an Ounce, *Madder* and *Turmerick*, each two Ounces, boyl these in a Gallon of Ale, and give a quart at a time very hot, and take care the Beast take not cold upon it.

For the Quinsey.

Take a handful of *Bay-Salt*, six roots of *Garlick*, four new layed Eggs with their Shells, and an ounce of *Orpiment*;

boyl and ſtrain theſe in a quart of *White-wine*, then add an ounce of *Venice-Treacle*, and give the Beaſt a pint at a time very hot.

For Worms in the Maw or Bowels.

This is known by heavineſs, ſhrinking up of the ſides and Belly, loſs of Cudd, *&c.* To remedy it, take the tops of *Baum*, *Wormwood*, *Savin* and *Southernwood*; bruiſe them with an ounce of *Dill-ſeed*, and as much *Ginger*, boyl them well, bruiſed in a quart or three pints of Stillers Grounds; and add, when ſtrained, half a pint of *Aqua-vitæ*; give a pint at a time very hot, clean Litter the Beaſt, and leave him to reſt.

For Putrefaction in the Lungs.

Take *Braſile* Wood, raſped to Powder, an ounce; of Oyl of *Turpentine*, an ounce of Juice of *Liquoriſh*, or for want of it the Powder; two ounces of Oyl of *Bay-berries* an ounce, mix theſe in a quart of *Malliga*; boyl them over a gentle Fire, to the conſumption of a third part; and ſtrain out the liquid, give it the Beaſt, half at Morning and half at Evening hot, and repeat it three or four days, and by proportionable quantities, you may make it all at once.

For a Cows Wishering.

Take *Mallows*, *Maiden-hair*, *Magwort*, and *Colwort-leaves*, of each a handful; *Ariſtolochea*, *Bittany* and *Mirrh*, of each an ounce; bruiſe theſe, add a little fine beaten *Pepper*, and give it the Beaſt at thrice, in three pints of warm Milk, having been firſt ſweetned over the Fire, and very well ſtrained.

Loſs of ſtomack, to Recover.

If this happen through over driving, poorneſs, wearineſs, or diſagreable Food, if not ſoon remedyed, it will bring on Diſeaſes: To do it then, take a handful of Salt, diſſolve it in White-wine Vinegar; rub the Mouth well with

with it, and pour the rest down his Throat, make a little Sawsage of Lean Bacon, well minced, and thrust after it.

For any hard swelling in a Bulls or Oxes Pizle.

Take Holly-Hauke Roots, Plantain and House-leek, bruise them with fresh Butter, and then fry them a little in a Pan, and strain out the Juice, and Butter; and that done, make it into an Oyntment, and anoint the swelled part; having first washed it with Urine and White-wine Vinegar, and if the Yard be Ulcerated, wash it with Vinegar only, wherein Allom has been dissolved.

For swollen Feet, or Surbaiting.

This often comes by over traveling, in Stoney, or stiff Clayey ways, which fret and strain the Feet. To remedy it, take of Honey and Hogs-lard, of each two ounces, boyl them in a pint of White-wine, till they become so thick that when cold, they will rope like an Oyntment; spread it then on a Cloath, and lay it on the Foot, a good thickness.

The turning Evil or Sturdy.

This is a Distemper incident to the Head, though it sometimes happens in the Brains, and at other times, under the Horns, sometimes again in the Neck Joynt; the signs are these, holding up the head in the Air, looking wildly, or turning round: To remedy these, though very dangerous; take a sharp Knife, and open the Skin, just up to the Brain; then with a fine Chisel and Mallet, cut out so much of the Scaup, as you may come at a Bladder that lies on the Brain, which is full of a Salt humour, take that away without breaking it, close in the Scaup even as possible; then draw the Skin over it, and sow it with fine Silk, even and close; anoint it with Oyl of Chamomile, make a Plaister of Turpentine, Wax and Rozen; lay it close on, and so bind it about that no cold may come in, with a Woollen Cloath; and to do this,

you must cast the Beast, and bind him very strongly, or he will not endure the Operation.

Some hold the other two places incurable; but my Opinion is to let blood in those parts; bathe with Oyl of Turpentine, and make a Drench with London-Treacle, Oyl of Myrrh, and a pint of Canary, taken very hot; and let him take up his Nostrils, the smoak of Juniper-Berries and Storax.

For a swelling Gall or bruise.

Beat in a Morter, the Leaves of round Aristolochia, with Tallow of a Mutton Kidney, and bind them to the place; having first bathed it well, with Oyntment of Tobacco, and Marsh-Mallows.

For the Clowse or Chush.

Burn old Shooes, take the Ashes, mix them with Tallow, and Oyl of Turpentine, till they may be a kind of an Oyntment; and if not thin enough, add some Oyl of mile, and bathe the Neck of the Beast with it.

For Goaring.

Take a handful of Wood-ashes, finely sifted, a quart of the Grounds of Ale or Beer, two ounces of Oyl of Turpentine; boyl them till they may be spread, and layed to the Wound.

To stanch blood in any Beast.

If a Vein break, or any hurt come to the Beast, that it bleed much, or in blooding you cannot many times stop it at pleasure.

Take Hares or Rabits Wool, dip it in the Oyl of Spike, and apply it to the Hurt, Wound, or Incision; having first scattered over it a little powder of Franckincense, bind it on, and the bleeding will immediatly stay: For want of these, take the Ashes of Vine-twigs, and the juice of Nettles, well tempered together, and apply it to the afflicted part.

Lay

Lay over it a Plaister of Bees-Wax, Honey, Turpentine, Hogs-Lard and Wheat-flower; made and incorporated over a gentle Fire.

For Itching or Maingineſs.

Take an ounce of Verdigreaſe, a pint of Linſeed Oyl, a quarter of a pint of *Aqua-vitæ*; *Tar*-water, half a quarter of a pint, waſh the Beaſt over with ſtrong Vinegar and Urine, where the affliction is, then anoint him with this incorporated over a gentle Fire.

An Excellent Purge to preſerve health.

Take the Droſs of Olive Oyl, two ounces; a penny-worth of Honey, two penny-worth of Bay-berry Oyl, twelve Lawrel leaves dryed and beaten into Powder; mix theſe together in a quart of ſtrong Ale, and give it Milk-warm, faſting; then take a pretty large Candle, and put into his Fundament, as far as you can reach, and leave it there; this will effectually cleanſe the Body, and bring away much foulneſs, and groſs Humours.

Another excellent Purge to prevent Sickneſs.

Take Cinnamon, and ſhaved Harts-horn, of each an ounce; Bay-Salt, two ounces; Senna, a handful; Hellebore, two or three Leaves; boyl theſe in running water, add two ounces of brown Sugar-Candy, and give him a pint hot faſting: This is an excellent preſerver of health, after Winter, before Cattle are turned to Graſs.

To Remedy Hatling.

This is cauſed ſundry ways, but chiefly by the Blood falling down into the Heels, and the inordinate heat of the Hoof; rub it extream hard, then ſcarrifie or pounce the Skin; but if in the Foot, with your Knives poynt, open it between the Claws, cleanſe it well with Linnen-Rags, diped in water and Salt; anoint it with Olive Oyl,

Hogs-Lard, Goats or Mutton Suet, and bind it up, not suffering the Beast till well, to goe in the wet, especially dirty ways.

Cramp and Kibes.

For the first of these, rub his Thighs, Legs and Knees, with Salt, dissolved in oyl of Spike, and make the Beast move up and down a pretty pace afterward.

For the latter, pare the Kibes, and let them bleed well, then take Verdigrease, and the Yolk of a new laid Egg; bruise or beat them well together; make of them a Plaister, and apply it to the Wound.

For defects in the Eyes, as Webb, Pin or Haw, &c.

Bleed the Beast in the Temple Vein, on that side the Defect is; if it be a Haw on the Eye, take it off with the finest Launce of your Fleams; then open an Egg in the Crown, and let out the White, that done, fill it with fine beaten Salt, and roast it in hot Embers, then powder the Salt and Eggshell, and dissolve in a Spoonful of Eyebright-water, a little of it; add some small quantity of the juice of Housleek, and with a Feather, sprinkle it into the Eye, twice or thrice a Day, and keep close the Lidd with your hand for a time.

For any Green Wound.

Take Turpentine, Hogs-Lard, Tar and Bees-wax, of each an ounce, and in melting over a gentle Fire, half an ounce of Verdigrease, and two Spoonfuls of Oyl of Water-Lillies; make them into a Salve or Oyntment, spread them on Leather, wash the Wound with warm Urine, and then apply the Plaister to it.

A good Medicine for any surprizing sickness, when it is not well known what to be.

Take the Roots of Poplar, and Sea Onions, and common Salt, of each a handful, stamp and infuse them in Water three days; then heat the water gently over a fire, and

and press it, sweeten it with a little Sugar-Candy, and give it the Beast to drink.

Lice or Ticks afflicting the Beast.

Take Helebore, or Bare-foot and Staves-Acre, a Herb so called; stamp and infuse them in Vinegar, boyl them with Oyl of Olives, to the thickness of an Ointment, then anoint the part afflicted, and it will not only kill those as are there, but keep any from coming after them, so long as the scent remains.

For the Lasks in large Cattle.

Take half a Gallon of Spring-water, the bark of Ivy, a handful; of dryed Sloes, two handfuls; of Verjuice a quart, boyl these in the liquid, to the consumption of half, and give the Beast a pint at a time hot to drink, when he is fasting.

To help a Beast that is Dewboulen.

Bleed him in the Tail, grate a Nutmeg, and take off the top of the Shell of an Egg, take out the White, fill it with White-wine and the Nutmeg, and then put the whole Shell, and all that is in it, down the Beasts throat, and walk him up and down till he grow hot. This sweling is caused by the Beasts eating of very wett Grass, and he sucks up with it much Air; wherefore a moderate purge in this case, will do very well.

A special way to breed Milk in Kine.

To do this, give the Cow Water wherein *Spurg* and *Lawrel* has been boyled, which will gently purge the Blood; then make her good Mashes of *Mault* and warm *Milk*; each Evening let her have a quart of Ale, and a quart of Milk mixed together; but then, the Curd taken off, put into it *Coriander-seeds*, *Lettice-seeds*, *Cummin-seeds* and *Anny-seeds* beaten to powder, and when they are well mixed, and infused, for three or four hours, give it the Beast,

and

and in repeating it a few times, she will give store of thick and sweet Milk; if it be in the Winter, to refine her Milk, when bad, you may let her feed on *Turnips*, which much cleanse in their green Tops, and purge the Blood.

For the Beasts making Blend-water.

Some name this Distemper, the *Morelough*; sometimes it proceeds from corrupt Blood, or other times, from the Yellows, the Seed of most Diseases; and many times from sudden change of Pasture, or Air.

To remedy this, take the powder of *Charcole*, finely beaten, as much as will fill an Egg-shell, and *Bole-Armoniack* powdered, half as much; about a handful of the inward dry'd Bark of an *Oak*, bruised into powder; put them into a quart of Milk, and give it the Beast fasting in the Morning and at Night.

To take off the Wart, or An-berry.

This is a spungy Excrescence, proceeding from corrupt Blood, and grows on the Beast most commonly from One to Four Years.

To Remedy it, take Nine or Ten Horse-hairs, and tye about the Wart, as hard as you can, and anoint it with Oyl of *Spike*, and in Eight or Ten Days it will fall off, and then it is to be healed with Unslack'd *Lime*; but if it happen to be flat, that it cannot be conveniently taken up, then you must take off by Cauterizing with a hot Iron, and anoint it with a mixture of *Honey*, and Oyl of *Chamomile*.

If it be among the Sinnews or Veins, or both, use *Resogar*, or *Mercury*, to take it off; then, for two days, stop the Hole with Flax, and the white of an *Egg*, and so heal it with *Lime* and *Honey*.

For the Eating Sore in the Neck.

To Remedy this affliction, take Three Roots of *Garlick*, an Ounce of the Flower of *Brimstone*, Six *Nut-galls*, and

and a handful of *Soot*, boyl these in a quart of sharp *Vinegar*, and add a quarter of a pound of *Hogs-Lard*; let them boyl till they become the thickness of an Oyntment; and anoint the Sore with it, after washed with Chamber-lye, once or twice a day, according as the Sore, or dangerousness of it requires.

For the Apostume.

Take two Ounces of *Linseed*, a handful of *Mash-mallows*, and an Ounce of *Nut-galls*, bruise them well together; add the Juice of *White Clud* over, and two Ounces of *Wood-soot*; boyl them in three pints of *White-wine*, till they come to the thickness of a Poultess; lay it to the swelling, and it will in a little time break it; then lay on a Plaister of *Bees-wax*, anointing it with Oyl of *Mash-mallows*, and renew it once a day, and by this means the Corruption will be brought away, and the wound made by it, healed.

The mattering Ulcers, Boyles, &c.

Take an Ounce of *Leaves*, two Roots of White *Lillys*, and an Ounce of *Onions*; bruise them, and boyl them well, in a pint of *Vinegar*, and having bled well in the Neck-Vein, apply this as a Poultess, to the place grieved, and it will remove the Cause in a short time, being renewed once a day: and heal up the Wound, if anointed with *Linseed-Oyl*, that no relaps need be feared.

For the inveterate Head-ach.

Take a Root of *Garlick*, bruise it and boyl it in a pint of *White-wine*, strain out the Liquid part, and with a Syringe, spirt it into the Nostrils and Ears of the Beast; then fume him with *Storax*, dryed *Rue*, and *Savin*, giving him after to cherrish him, a quart of Ale, wherein *Rosemary* and *Mint* has been boiled, and it will take away by Rhume, and other means, the cause of the Grief; or if not, speedily give him a Root of *Garlick*, or Three or Four *Laurel-leaves*, and a handful of *Bay-Salt*, the liquid part of a quart of *White-wine* they have been boyled in.

Swol-

Swollen Eyes.

To Remedy this, take two Ounces of *Honey*, a quarter of a pound of *Wheat-flower*, an Ounce of the Juice of *Celendine*, make them into a Plaister, with *Vinegar*, and the White of an *Egg*, and lay it on the Eye that is swollen, and let blood in the Temple Vein.

For weeping, or Rheumatick Eyes.

Take an Ounce of *Bole-Armoniack*, two Ounces of wild *Parsnip-Root*, half a quartern of *Eye-bright-water*, a little handful of *Meal*, an Ounce of *Honey*, mix these well, by bruising such as are to be so done; and mix them with so much *White-wine*, as they may spread Playsterwise; and they will dry up, and drive back the Rhume, and much clear and enliven the Sight.

For Mattering of the Eyes.

This is caused by the congealing of Humours, before they can descend; to remedy it; take *Saffron* two Drams; *Franckincense* an ounce, and the like quantity of *Mirrh*; boyl them in a pint of *White-wine*, and strain thinly out the liquid part; of which, you must give the Beast three or four spoonfuls in his Nostrils, holding up his head that it may be contained, and not presently snorted out; with the remaining part, wash his Eyes and Mouth.

To recover a clear Sight, in dark, cloudy, or imperfect Eyes.

To do this, bruise fine white *Suger-Candy*, burnt *Roach-Allom*, and a Bone burnt till it can be powdered; being finely sifted, blow a little of it through a Quill, into the Eye, and often doing this, by his hard winking, will work off the Film or Skin that hinders the clearness of the Sight.

For Shails or Nails in the Eye.

To Remedy this, take an ounce of live *Honey*, as much *Bole-Armoniack*, an ounce of *Stone-Salt*, well burnt, half a quartern of the Juice of *Baum*, or *Mint*; bruise and mix them well together, and then infuse them in a pint of *Eye-bright* water, two or three days, take of the clear part, and keep it to wash the Beasts Eyes, Morning and Evening, and the defects by it, will be taken away.

For Spots, Pins, or Webbs in the Eyes.

Burn *Allablaster*, and beat it into fine powder, blow it into the Eyes of the Beast, and then prepare a water for washing them afterwards in the same following manner.

Take the Leaves and Roots of *Strawberries*, *Parsley*, *Housleek* and *Sage*, boyl them well in *White-wine*, and strain out the liquid part, and being cool, wash the Eyes with them, as often as you blow in the Powder.

Directions to preserve the Lungs.

The afflictions of the Lungs, most usually proceeds from the unwholsome lying of the Beast, which generating store of raw Humours, and Crudities, they descend upon the Lungs, and afflict them with divers Maladies.

Wherefore be careful that as soon as you perceive any defect, by Caugling, Straightning, Ratling, Wheesing, *&c.* Make the following Medicine *viz.*

Take two ounces of *Liquorish* powder, and as much of *Anny-seeds*, *Fennegreek-seeds*, and *Honey*, boyl these in a quart of *Malt-aga*, over a gentle Fire, strain it, and give the liquid part as hot as he can well endure it.

If the Cough has violently seized the Beast, take a handful of *Wheat-flower*, half an ounce of *Poppy-seed*, two new layed *Eggs*, a handful of *Bean-flower*, and half a handful of *Mugwort*, boyl these in a Gallon of *Ale*, and give a quart of the liquid part at a time, Morning and Evening; if the Cough be old, add *Hyssop*, a handful, and half an ounce of *Aloes*.

For

For the Ague, an approved Remedy.

This Distemper is known by the beating of the Beasts Veins, his Melancholy, and the dulness of his Eyes, Driveling, Shivering, and the like.

To Remedy this, take a good handful of *Rue*, two or three *Burdock-Roots*, half a pint of *Linseed-Oyl*, a pickle *Herring*, mix and bruise these together, boyl them in two quarts of *Vinegar*, and press out the liquid part very hard; and having first bled the Beast at the Tail and Neck, give him a pint of it hot; and an hour after, another Pint, and the remainder the next Morning; and so do twice or thrice; if the Ague leave him not the first time, adding a quarter of a Pint of *Mustard-seed*, and it will effectually answer your expectation.

For a Beast that is swelled, by swallowing a Horse-Leach or *poysonous Grubb*, &c.

Take the Oyl of *Olives*, a pint of *White-wine*; *Vinegar*, half a pint; dryed *Figgs* two Ounces, the tops of *Rue* a handful; new Milk a pint, boyl them together, and strain out the liquid part, give it hot to the Beast, and keep him moving, and by purging, and sweat, the Venemous quality will be evaporated.

For swelling by over-feeding on Corn and Clover.

You may in this, use the aforesaid Medicine for swelling, adding a little brown *Sugar*, and at the same time, giving him a Clyster made of *Liverwort*, *Turmerick*, *Groundsil* and *Mallows* boyled in fair water; adding to the liquid part, a quarter of a pound of the coarsest brown Sugar; rake the Beast as well as you can before you give it, dipping your Hand and Arm in Oyl, or anointing with *Hogs-Lard*.

For

For the Violent Chollick, pains in the Stomack, or Belly.

To Remedy these dangerous and painful Distempers, take an ounce of *London-Treacle*, a quarter of an ounce of *Rhubarb*, two Drams of the Oyl of *Mace*, a little handful of the tops of *May-weed*, grosly bruised; boyl them in a quart of *Ale*, and give the Beast the liquid part, very hot, and ease presently will be given, and in twice giving, the Distemper removed.

For the Brawns.

If the Beast be afflicted with pains of the Reins, Brawns or Muscles, which disables and enfeebles him; blood him in the Tail, or Flank: Take two Roots of *Garlick*, a handful of *Rue*, two ounces of *Sugar-Candy*, an ounce of *Cinnamon*, and the juice of three or four *Lemons*; put these into a quart of *Ale*, and boyl them well; then to the pained part lay a Plaister of *Bees-wax*, *Turpentine*, and *Storax*.

To stanch bleeding in a Wound, &c.

This many times occasions the loss of a good Beast, when it may be easily remedy'd if taken in time: And is done onely by burning the Twig of the *Vine*, and making Ashes, mix them with *Litharge*, and apply it to the wound or bleeding at the Nose, or over-straining after Gelding, which many times causes dangerous bleeding, and it will in a little time stay it.

For the Liver-Sickness.

This is most occasioned by bad digestion, and ill blood, which much afflicts the Liver, by carrying noctious Vapours along with it, from the digestion of the Stomack, and oft proves fatal, if not regarded in time.

To remedy this, take a hanful of *Hyssop*, two ounces of *Figs*, an ounce of *Bole-Armoniack*, and a few tops of *Juniper*, or for want of that, *Juniper-Berries*; boyl these in a quart of *White-wine*, and give it the Beast at twice, very hot;

hot; then when it has by its operation, stired his blood, bleed him well between the two times giving, and keep him warm two or three days.

For a Pestilensial Blain.

Take for this (which comes by some poisonous Infection, breaking out, as expelled and forced by Nature) an Ounce of *Turpentine*, as much *Rye-meal*, *Bees-wax* half an Ounce, make of these, with an Ounce and a half of *Linseed*, a Plaister; apply it to the Sore, and it will draw it to a Head; then if it break not of it self, Lance it, and lay on a fresh Plaister, having first anointed it with Oyntment of *Tobacco*, and the poisonous Corruption in twice or thrice doing, will be drawn away, and render the Beast sound and healthy.

For Blood-pissing, an excellent Receipt.

This is occasioned by bad Digestion, so that the Liver by defect of the Stomach, and its own want of Heat, not being able well to digest the Blood, sends it undigested to be conveyed away by the Uriturs; but many times it happens by Blows, or violent over-strainings, whereby the Kidneys, or Reigns of the Back are bruised, or hurt, of some Vein broken. To Remedy this, take two Ounces of the Juice of *Garlick*, half a Pint of *Aqua-vitæ*, an Ounce of *Bole-Armoniack* in fine Powder, and give it hot to the Beast fasting; and if it stays not his Pissing-blood the first time, you must use it oftner, and it will effect the cure.

For Aches and Pains.

This comes frequently by taking Cold, over-labouring, straining, some bruise, or hurt, or old sore not well cured. To Remedy this, let Blood in the Flanks, and under the Tail, then take *Horstail*, a Herb so called, *Baum* and *Winter Savory*, boil these, of each a good handful in a Gallon of fair Water, and with a Rag dipped in the liquid part, when it is as hot as may be, bathe the Limbs, or grieved part;

part; after this, bathe in Oyl of *Spike* and *Turpentine* well mixed together and heated.

An approved Remedy for the Mainge.

This comes often by uncleanly Feeding and Lying, rankness of Blood, or Humours: To Remedy it, rub the Beast with a Hair-cloath to take off the Scurff, and so, that the Maingy parts may bleed a little, that the salt watery Humour may come forth; then bleed in the Neck, and anoint the maingy place with an Oyntment made of *Butter* and *Verdigrease*; boil in a Quart of Ale, *Rue* and *Cardus*, and give him the liquid part warm.

For Mattering Sores or Ulcers.

Wash these with warm Vinegar, wherein has been dissolved a little Allom, dry them after this gently with a clean Cloath, then take Stone-pitch an Ounce, Tar as much, Bees-wax and Sheeps-suet, of each two Ounces; make them into an Oyntment, or thin Plaister with Linseed Oyl, and apply it as a Plaister on Linnen or Leather to the Sore, and renew it in five or six days; but if there be any mortified, proud, or dead Flesh, you must eat it away with burnt Allom or burnt Salt.

For Hurts in the Heels.

Wash the Feet of the Beast clean from Gravel, Sand, or Dirt with warm Water, then clip away the Hair, if the Hurt be above the Hoof, and wash it well with Urine; after that, let him stand a while, and then anoint it with Tar, Mutton-suet, and Oyl of Camomile made into an Oyntment over a gentle Fire, and bind it up with Flax, Tow, or a Linnen Rag, so that no Wet come at it. Do this twice or thrice, and it will be well.

For fastening the loose Hoof.

When the Hoof grows loose, or hollow, or seperates from the firmness that should hold it fast, which, if not appa-

apparent by moving, you may know by knocking it, if then it will sound hollow.

To fix the Hoof, and restore the wasting and defe take an Ounce of the Oyl of Bays, two Ounces of N Oyl, and three of Turpentine, warm them, and mix th well over a gentle Fire, dip a double Rag in it, and bi it about the Hoof as hot as may be, after you have pa it, as you see convenient; and keep the Beast dry, that from going in the Wet, and in twice or thrice renew this, the Business will be effected.

Bruises under the Hoof.

To Remedy this, which proves very painful, especia to labouring Beasts, and sometimes corrupts and makes t Hoof shed, which utterly disables them, fry two handf of Cow-dung, stamped first with one handful of Part and Butter, and bind it on Poultiswise very hot; but b fore you do it, pare the Hoof, and bleed in the Foot-Va and it will Remedy the Grief.

A General Remedy.

Seeing particular Remedies cannot be always had, wh particular Immergencies require them, I have thought to prescribe one that may be of special use to prevent ha den Danger, or Death, if not cure most Diseases incid to this kind of Creature, *viz.*

Take a handful of Longwort, a Herb so called; much of the inward Rhine of Elder, a handful of Rue, these be well bruised, and put them into a Pottle of ale there let them infuse a pretty while, then seeth them ov a gentle Fire, add then an Ounce of long Pepper, as muc Liquorish, Anniseeds, and Cummin-seeds, having first we beaten them with half an Ounce of Turmerick; to the add a quarter of a Pound of Mather, and whilst the are seething, put into a Bowl, or other convenient Vess a handful of Bay Salt, half a handful of Garlick, four ne laid Eggs with their Shells, two Balls of Orpiment, be these well together, and when the boiled Liquor is ha cold

old, put it into the Bowl, and brew it together, and then rain and preſs out hard the liquid part, and give half a pint at a time warm.

You may make a greater quantity of this at a time, and keep in a readineſs for a Reſerve on all neceſſary Occaſions, when a Beaſt falls Sick, or Sickneſs by viſible Symptoms is threatned,

A pretious Medicine to prevent inward Sickneſs.

Take Grains, Cummin-ſeeds, Anniſeed, and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce, Fenegreek-ſeeds, and Turmerick, each half an Ounce, Orpiment a little Ball, Methridate two ſpoonfuls, Madder a little handful, bruiſe and mix theſe well together, and put them into three quarts of Ale, boyl them well, and ſtrain out the liquid part, give it as the former.

For trembling of the Heart, or inward Pains.

Take Flintfoot that is hard, and dryed on a Poſt or Roof, beat it into Powder with Bay-ſalt, then ſeeth it in running Water, alſo a handful of green Ivy, and a little handful of Soot, and when the Ivy is ſoft with boyling, preſs out the liquid part very hard, and give it half a pint at a time, as you ſee occaſion, Blood-warm; and this is likewiſe excellent to give them in the Spring before you turn them to Graſs.

The Gargyſe, an approved way to cure.

The Gargyſe is a ſwelling upon the Eye, beſide the Bone, like a Botch, or Boil, and if the Beaſt have it cut off, a circle of Skin round it, and a little one round that; or you may do it by ſeering the Skin till you ſee it yellow, and this will keep it from coming to the Lips, which if it attain to, moſt hold it incurable; then ſeeth Bay-ſalt in Chamberly, and waſh the ſore place Morning and Evening, ſcraping off the Filth, and ſo ordering it till the ſwelling ſink, and it leave Wa ering and Mattering; then take two

Ounces

Ounces of Honey, and a quarter of a pint of Nerve-Oyl mix them over a Fire, and anoint the place with it, and it will grow well.

For Springes, a speedy Cure.

This Distemper is known by the Beasts unusual throwing his Head backward towards his Belly, and stamp with his Legs.

When you perceive this, thrust your hand up into his Fundament as far as you can, pull out the Dung, and then you will perceive streaks of Blood upon it; when you have done this as clean as may be, take a handful of Bay salt, and at twice put it in as far as you may, and it will remedy the Distemper.

For Lameness or Halting.

When you perceive the Beast Halts, and is uneasie in his going, apply your self to his Feet, and where you find the Hoof very hot, there is the Ailment, then feel above it, and if the Blood be above the Hoof in the Leg, dissolve or disperse it with rubing and chafing, and if it cannot be so dissipated, scarifie or pounce the Skin with a Knife, or Bodkin; or if it be in the Foot, open it a little with a Knife between the two Claws, and lay a Clout to the Sore dipped in boyled Vinegar and Salt as hot as may be, making the Beast a Shooe of Broom, and let him not go in the Wet.

This Blood, if it be not let out in time, will corrupt and turn to Matter, and endanger the falling of the Hoof at least admit but of a very difficult Cure; if the Blood be in the lowermost part of the Hoof, the outermost Claw must be pared to the quick, and then having let out the Blood, dip the Clout in Water, Salt, and Olive-Oyl, and lay it on them, taking this off, anoynt it with old Swine Grease, and Goats Suet boyled together, and it will quickly be well: This by some is called the Fowl or Wisp.

For

For the swelling of the Knees and other Joynts.

If you find the Joynts swelled, bathe them with warm Vinegar, chafing it in strongly with your Hands, then bruise Linseed and Mellilot, a Herb so called, and lay it on Poultis-wise, fryed in Hogs-lard; let this be done very hot.

If under the Swelling there be any Humour contracted, lay on Leaven and Barly Meal sod in Water and Honey, and when it is Ripe, it must be Lanced, and anoynt it with Ointment of Tobacco, covering the Wound with a Plaister of Diaculum, and renew this in two or three days, and the Beast will be easie, and fit to Travel, or go to Plough, *&c.*

For Hurts in the Heel or Hoof, &c.

For this, take Stone-pitch, Brimstone, and greasie Wool, and burn them upon the afflicted place with a hot Iron; this is likewise proper when the Beast is pricked with a Nib Thorne, or Nail, either of them being first pulled out; but if it be deep, it must be gently opened with the sharp point of a Knife, and Grease melted into the Wound.

For Kibes in the Heels.

You must in this case, cast the Beast, if he be not very tractable, otherways he will not easily endure the pain of the Operation, and having bound his Legs, take a sharp pointed Knife, and turn out the Kibe as nigh as you can, and let him bleed well: Then

Take a Penny-worth of Verdigrease, and the Yolk of an Egg, temper them well together, and spread them Plaister-wise on Leather, then bind them to the Sore, and in once or twice renewing it, 'twill be well.

For the Swelling of the Udders.

If the Udders of your Cows be swelled, take a handful of Ivy-leaves, boyl them well in a quart of stale Beer, bathe

bathe the Udders with the liquid part warm, and then smo
them with Honey-combs and Camomile.

For Feet that are worn or furbated.

This happens most to the labouring sort of these Catt
and when it so falls out, wash their Feet with Man's Uri
very warm, and kindling a Fire with Twigs and Spra
when the Flame is done, make him stand on the glowi
Embers, and anoint his Horns with Tar and Oyl, or Hog
grease, then rub them over with Oyl of Bays and Cam
mile very hot, pick out the Gravel, and stop the Cle
with Tow dipped in Tar, and Hogs-lard.

Scabs and unseemly breakings out.

This is caused by bad Humours, occasioned by ove
rank Feeding: To remove it, the best way is;

Let the Beast Blood in the Nose, Ears, and Tail, boy
three or four handfuls of bruised Garlick in a Gallon
Water, and being strained out, wash the place grieved wi
it, and they will dye away, and peel off in three or fou
washings.

For any Venomous Wound.

Take a handful of Penny-royal, stamp it with an Ounc
of the Flower of Brimstone, boyl them in a pint of Vin
gar, and as much Water, then add an Ounce of Allom
with as many beaten Almonds, or Figs, as will make i
thicken, when three parts boyled away; and spreading i
Poultis, or Plaisterwise, apply it to the Sore, and it wi
in twice doing, draw out the Venom; then anoint it wit
an Oyntment made of Butter and Bees-wax, and it will
heal.

To make Beasts feed well, and prevent pineing and falling away

Sometimes there are hidden Diseases, not without great
difficulty to be discerned, that makes Beasts pine and lan
guish, forsake their Meat, and lose their Flesh. To
Remedy this; Take

Take the Root of a Sea Oynion, and the Root of a Poplar-tree, each four Ounces, ſcrape or ſlice them thin, add a handful of Salt, and infuſe them in the Water your Beaſt drinks ſome hours before he does drink, and if there be more than one afflicted, uſe a greater quantity, and it will ſoon reſtore their Appetite, make them feed luſtily, and create good Blood, which will plump up their Fleſh, and render them plump and luſty.

For Swellings about the Jaws and Ears, &c.

This is frequently occaſioned by Peſtilential Humours, and is a forerunner of the Murrain; therefore, as ſoon as ever you perceive it,

Take a handful of Ragwort, ſtamp it with about three Ounces of ruſty Bacon, open the Beaſt's Mouth, and put it under his Tongue as far as may be, then let him Blood at the Noſe, and under the Tongue; when this is done,

Take a handful of Tanſie, as much Rue, Longwort, Hyſop, and Time, ſtamp them, and take a quart of the beſt Ale Grounds, and boyl them in it, but not overmuch, put the Liquor into a cloſe Veſſel, and add of Pepper-Grains, Orpiment, and Fennegreek-ſeed, each an Ounce, give a pint at a time very warm.

For ſwelling or hardneſs in the Dewlaps.

This frequently proceeds from Sickneſs, and Diſeaſes in the Lungs; therefore if you perceive them very far up, and hard, feel the Hide on the Back, and if it crackle or ſnap much,

Take Turmerick, long Pepper-grains, Fennegreek, Madder, and Amiſeeds, of each an Ounce, Methridate half an Ounce, boyl theſe in a quart of White-wine, ſtrain out the liquid part, and give it the Beaſt hot, then peg his Dewlaps, and put in a Peſt or Sprig of Helebore, or Bears-foot, a Herb ſo called, and put the Beaſt into a warm Houſe; give him ſome after a warm Maſh of Bran, and boyled Barley.

For inward wasting.

This is known by a short husking Cough, and thrusting out of the Tongue, and if he be much perish'd in the Lungs, the cure will be very difficult, therefore it ought to be taken in time; whether the Beast be so perished or not, you may know by the Hide, which then will usually stick much faster on the left side, than on any other part.

To Remedy this, take Mace, Cloves, and Pepper, each half an Ounce, Annifeeds, and the bitter Rhind of Wall-nuts, each an Ounce, Garlick, a good Head, bruise these well together in a Mortar, or some such like Utensil, and boyl them in a quart of old Mallaga, and give half a pint at a time, and it will wonderfully restore the Lungs.

The manner of Settering Cattle.

To do this, take Setter-wort, otherways called Helebore, or Bears-foot, and peeled Garlick, of each a very small handful, stamp them, and wrap them up in Butter, like Pills, then make a little slit in the Dewlap of the Beast two Inches behind the Sticking-place to the Breastward, then open it with your Finger, so that you can make way for one of the Pellets, or more, to lodge in the Vacancy, then run a Rowel, or String through both Lips of the Slit, dipped in Tar, or Grease, so that it may keep it together; yet, by drawing, turned round at pleasure: And three days after this is put in, open the Slit, and let out the Corruption, if it be come down, if not, take out the old, and put in new Garlick, and Setter-wort in the former manner, close it with the Rowel again new anointed, and often turn it round, that the Corruption may flow thence; and if, for all this, you find it much swollen, and hard, so that it will not come away, take a hot Iron, and take up part of the Sore, the Skin and the Flesh in such a place as is most convenient, but not to come to the Bone, and thrust this Iron through both sides, or right under, if the swelling be just underneath, then anoint it with Tar, and Hogs-Lard; after you have run a little Stick with a fine

fine Rag dipped in Oyl, through the Hole, and having ſearched it well, apply Oyl of Mallows to heal it up, &c.

General Rules for Feeding, Ordering, and Fattening Oxen, and Cows, &c.

Though particular Rules in many Caſes of this Nature may be wanting, ſince all Counties have not the conveniency of Feeding alike, it will be therefore neceſſary, before I enter on other Matters, to ſpeak ſomething in General, and leave it to the Diſcretion of the Induſtrious Husbandman, Farmer, or Graſier, *viz.*

If there be ſtore of good Paſture in the Country where you live, that *is* the beſt; but where it is wanting, eſpecially in the Winter, it will be proper to keep them in the Stalls, or in any good warm Houſing-yard, or Pingle, if the Snow lye not thick on the Ground, where you may Fother them with what your Store affords; where there are plenty of Tares to be had, it is a very good Feed for them, as alſo ſhort ſweet Hay, for the long they cannot ſo well manage, unleſs it be cut, or chopped; nor is it ſo ſweet and nouriſhing for this kind of Cattle, if it grow on proportionable ground.

They likewiſe will feed well on Chaff, and cut Hay almoſt to the ſmalneſs: The Leaves and tender Stalks of Coleworts they much delight in, as alſo Turnips, and new Grains; theſe latter much increaſe Milk in the Udders of the Cows; and to keep up their Stomachs, give them *Lupius* and Chick-peaſe ſodden in Water, but not very ſoft, for then they will be apt to refuſe them, as grown clammy, and ſticking about their Teeth and Lips; and when you give them theſe, mingle them among Chaff, and a few Ears of Wheat, and if you can get any wholſome green Branches of Trees in the Winter-time, let them brouſe on them, and they will cleanſe their Blood, and much invigorate them; and theſe are alſo proper in Summer, eſpecially the Elm, the Aſh, Poplar, Holm, Oak, and Fig-tree: Then, to haſten their Fatning, give them Wheat-Ears, Rapes bruiſed, Apples, Radiſh-Leaves and Roots, Meal mixed with Wheat-Chaff, and new Grains, and waſh them

with warm Water, often rubing and loosening the Skin; some allow making a little slit in their Skins, and blowing in Wind between the outward Skin and the Rhine of their Bellies, will loosen their Skins, and make them thrive apace.

If their Appetites fail, give them Coleworts stamped and steeped in Vinegar; if they take them not in kindly, mingle a little Wheat-bran and Chaff with them: In Winter they should be Fodder'd very early, then at Noon, and at Sun-setting; and in so ordering, they will yield abundance of Tallow, and their Flesh grow extraordinary good and Juycy, to the advantage of the Seller and Buyer.

Other Methods for watering Cattle, and Distempers got by unwholsome drinking, cured.

IN Winter, give your Cows and Heifers, often, warm Water, with Bran boiled in it, which is held exceeding good to render them Fruitful, and to make the Cows produce Milk in a great measure; and in watering those Lakes or other convenient places filled with Rain-water, are better than any other; for, indeed, they desire not very fair Water to drink; however if their Water be over foul, it will fill their Stomacks with Filth it leaves behind, and hinder Digestion; and if they have unknown to you, drank any muddy Water, that makes them fall off from their Feeding, by loss of Appetite, take timely care to restore them to that, and a good Cudd.

Take a handful of Peletory of *Spain*, as much Rue, Fetherfew, Sage, and Horehound; a good handful of Bay-salt, and three pints of new Ale, seeth them in the liquor pretty well, and strain out the liquid part, and give it the afflicted Beast blood-warm in the Morning, at near Fasting as may be, and suffer no drinking till the Afternoon.

This is to be perceived by often belching, and a rumbling in the Belly, dullness of the Eyes, and their frequent licking themselves, grieving and bemoaning, as it were their Condition.

There

There is yet another way to Remedy this; when the things before-mentioned, cannot be had without much trouble, *viz.* bind the Tail close by the Rump as hard as may be, give half a pint of Olive-Oyl in a pint of White-wine, and drive the Beast a pace for the space of a Mile, then anoint your Hands with Hogs-grease, thrust them up the Fundament, and rake well out as much Dung as you can, then drive him again, then let Blood under the Tail near the Rump, and unbind him.

To cause encrease of Milk, and keep them from Vermin, &c.

To encrease Milk, and make it good when it is naught; let your Cattle feed a while on short Clover, then in their dry Provinder, give them Cumminseed, and black Oats well scattered in it, that they may take it freely; rub the Udders over with Runnet, and afterwards with Neats-foot-Oyl, and let them drink Water, Strawberry-leaves having been bruis'd and steep'd therein. And if a Cow or Heifer be barren, and you would remedy it, put her into Fields, or other Grounds, where Broom grow, much about the blooming time of it, and by cropping and feeding, her Blood will be invigorated: Then give her the juice of Garlick and Houseleek in a Pint of stale Beer hot, chafe her well with running, and so put her to the Bull.

There are some Cattle of this kind that breed Lice, which stunts them, and spoils their growing; these must be rubbed over duly, especially every other day whilst the Humour lasts that creates it, and washed with warm Water wherein Savin has been boiled, also purged with the Decoction of Spurge-Lawrel, a Herb so call'd, and Tobacco-stalks; and so, the Humour wasted, and the Beast by that growing strong, the Effects will cease, *&c.*

If the Hair fall off, and render these kind of Cattle unsightly, as many times by inward Defects it will be occasion'd, boil Briony-roots in the Urine of an Ox, and rub the Beast over with the liquid part when it is hot, and give him the juice of Hyssop and Spear-Mint in a little Beer to drink. Do this often, that is, three or four times, and your Ends will be accomplish'd.

To order Unruly and Rustick Cattle, &c.

If Cattle are apt to creep Hedges into other Pastures, put Yokes with a cross Beam about their Necks, or a cross Beam on their Horns, boring a little hole into the tip of the Horn, and peg it on: This likewise hinders the Unruly from butting and hurting the Weak and Gentle; and when they are much used to this, some blindfold them, by clapping a piece of a broken Pail or Board before their Eyes, and hang it on their Horns, as also fasten it to their Neck with a String. And this is an excellent way, if you have brought them from a distant Farm, that they may not see to leap their Bounds, or gadd and stray back again.

Some *Oxen* not well tamed, and especially young *Steers*, grow restless, and refuse to labour at the Plough, or other ways, and will be apt to lye down; and when they bind their Legs where they lye, so that they cannot get loose, thrash them well, and leave them in the Furrow all night without Meat, and coming the next morning, unloose him, and yoke him again, and he will go to your mind, and never attempt to lye down, unless excessively over-labour'd, for fear of the like Punishment to be inflicted on him for his stubbornness and failure, *&c.*

A TREATISE OF RAMS, EWS, LAMBS, &c.

SHEWING

How they ought to be Chosen, Bred, Fed, Order'd, and Cur'd of their sundry Distempers, Griefs, and Sorrances.

What is to be observ'd in the Choice of Sheep, *with their Goodness or Defect in growth, &c. in relation to respective Counties.*

OF *Sheep* there are sundry Breeds, according to the Countries they are bred in, and the Pastures they feed on: The rich Champion Country produces a large Breed; and the barren and cliffy, those of reasonable stature: The wild and mountainous Ground a small and wearish Sheep; and the best way to have Success and Profit in dealing in them, is to procure a good, sound, healthy Breed: And to do this, know well from what Parts you have them; be diligent to enquire, whether there be any

Infection in those Quarters, and of the ground they feed in, with the manner of their feeding and ordering, that nothing may differ in it; or if any thing be alter'd, it may be for the better.

As for the observation of the Ground where they feed, the red Soil is held the best, next to that the duskish, inclining to red, and that which is dirty and whitish is little to be regarded, as not fit for the Improvement of *Sheep*.

The Counties for the several Breeds that are of considerable note, are these, *viz.*

In *Hereford-shire*, especially about *Lemster*; and on those famous Hills call'd *Cotswold-hills*, *Sheep* are fed that produces a singular good Wooll, which, for fineness, comes very near to that of *Spain*, for from it a Thread may be drawn as fine as Silk. And they are much the same in *Worcestershire*, tho' they are black Fac'd, small Bon'd, and bear but a little burthen.

Buckingham-shire, *Warwick-shire*, *Northampton-shire*, and *Leicester-shire*, produce *Sheep* of a large Bone and good Shape, likewise the deepest Staple.

Lincoln-shire, especially in the Salt Marshes and Penny Grounds, produces the largest *Sheep*, but not the best Wooll, for their Legs and Bellies, tho' long, are for the most part bare or naked.

York, and Northward to the Borders of *Scotland*, produces lusty *Sheep*, of big Bone; but then their Wooll is not so advantageous, as being rough and hairy.

In *Wales*, for the most part, the *Sheep* are small, and their Wooll little, but are the sweetest Mutton.

There are an excellent Breed of Sheep produced on *Banstead-Downs* in *Surrey*.

Kent, especially in *Romny-Marsh*, produces abundance of Sheep, but the beginners of them were brought out of other Counties to raise the Stock; however, the Feed much encreases them in Flesh and Wooll: And indeed, *England*, for the goodness of its Sheep, is able to vye with any Nation under Heaven.

To make choice of your Rams *and* Ews *for good Breeders, and rear a healthful Stock, &c.*

To make a good choice of Sheep, take the following Directions, as the best approv'd by all that deal in them.

As for the *Ram*, see his Eyes are brown, his Ears great, his Breast, Shoulders, and Buttocks broad, his Stones large, his Tail broad and well cover'd with Wooll; that he be large and long of Body, his Forehead broad, round, and well rising, his Nostrils streight and short, with a very small Muzzle, his Horns not extraordinary large nor scaly: tho' some approve of those without Horns, or very little ones, especially in the *Southern* parts, accounting the Dodder Sheep the best breeders, because in this case is not so dongerous; the Neck must be large and right, bending like a Horse; the Legs small, short, and nimble; the Belly deep and well Woolled; see that his Tongue be not black nor speckled, for then, according to the Verses of an excellent Observer of these matters, he will get black and speckled Lambs, which are not accounted good for rearing or breed, *viz.*

And tho' the Ram *in sight be white as Snow,*
If black within his Jaws, his Tongue be wrought,
Refuse him quite, lest if he leap the Ewe,
He does infect thy Fould with Colour naught.

To chuse your *Ews*, take these Directions, *viz.* The best time to buy or chuse them from the Fould is at Two years old, and not exceeding Three: And as for knowing the Age, take notice, that the first Year he will have two broad Teeth before; at two, four broad Teeth; at three, six; at four, eight; and then the Mouth begins to break, and the Teeth to grow short and stand out of order: Observe that she has a deep Belly, white and shining Wooll soft and playable, a long Neck, large Dugs, smooth Horns, large, black, and gold-colour'd shining Eyes, long and lean Legs, a Tail long, and well cover'd with Wooll.

To know if Sheep *are sound and healthy, or the contrary.*

Having thus observ'd and made your Choice, other material things are to be consider'd: And first, to know whether they are healthy or sound; and in this case observe, that the Wooll stands firm in all places, and not straggling here and there a patch of it off; in the next place open the Mouth, and observe the Gums, whether they are ruddy; also the Teeth white, and of a compleat evenness; the Skin of the briskest red, and of a lively colour; the corner of the Eyes ruddy, the Fells loose, the Wooll very fast in all its parts, the Feet of a moderate temper, not given to glowing or much heat.

The Signs of Unsoundness and Rot are these, *viz.* The Eyes are dark and pale, the Wooll easie to be pluck'd off, the Gums white, the Teeth foul and yellow; and, being dead, the Bellies will be found with much Water in them, the Flesh moist and waterish, the Fat yellow, and the Liver putrefied.

Divers ways of ordering Sheep, *with the easiest and properest Method for pasturing and feeding them fat, &c.*

For the ordering of Sheep there are many things to be consider'd; it must be done with gentleness and moderation, Care taken in their housing and driving abroad, in respect to the several Seasons, for this is a tender Creature, and subject to Diseases and Infirmities on the least Suffering or Abuse.

As for proper Food, which is one main thing to be consider'd, the Grass is best and most wholsome among which grows Melilot, Clover, Cinkfoil, Sell-heal, Bettony, Pimpernel, Broom, white Henbane, *&c.* Those that are most noysom and infectious to them, are, Penny-wort, Spere-wort, Knotgrass, mildew'd Grass, Hemlock, or any offensive stinking Weeds growing from overflowings of Water, or too much rankness of the Ground. High Grounds are the best Pastures, or the brousing among Woods, on the sides of Hills, to keep them from the Rot, which is chiefly caused by

by wet: to feed on Follows, or the Grass that springs after the Land has been plough'd for some time, is very sweet and pleasant to them; but drive them not into wet damp Grounds (if Necessity require feeding them there) till such time as the Sun is well risen, and has taken off part of the moist Vapours; drive them not in hot weather against the Sun, nor in cold to the North Winds, for their Head is a very tender part: In the excessive heat of the day shelter them under the shades of spreading Trees, Rocks or Hills.

If they be brought early in the Morning, before the Dew in Summer, or the Hoar-Frost in Winter, be off the Grass, chace them up and down the Field for a time, by which means, that they may in a great measure beat away the Mildews, Dews, Keits, Webs, Rimes, or the like, to make themselves free places to feed in, and so not take in with their Food what may occasion dangerous Diseases; beside it stirs up the natural heat, wastes the moisture, and prevents the Rot in a great measure, makes them feed better, more deliberately, and without greediness; and so pick out such Grass that best pleases, and is propereſt for their Health and Nourishment: Once a month, or oftener, give them Water wherein Bay-Salt hath been dissolved, and it will thin and purifie the Blood, and prevent those Distempers the thickening of it would occasion.

Of Housing and Sheep-Cotts; and how they ought to be manag'd and order'd as to Feeding, &c.

Convenient Sheep-Cotts are very necessary for the preserving of Sheep, for this Creature affects cleanliness, and must be kept nice and in good Air; and these must be so placed, that they are not subject to cold Winds in Winter, nor to great heat in Summer; yet more convenient to stand towards the *East* than the *South*: They are best built low, long, and broad, that they may be warm in the Winter, and that the streightness of the Room may not hurt the young. Observe that where they stand the Ground be firm and even, something sloaping, that their Urine may run away into the Gutter designed to carry it off,

and

and so be kept clean, without offending: It must be dry too, for the wetness much hurts their Feet, makes them catch Colds and Agues; it likewise injures their Wooll in their lying down, making them look rough and uncomely. And, to prevent Infection, litter them well with fresh Straw, that the *Ews* with young may lye soft and wholsome, which will make them feed more kindly, and take delight in the place, and so grow fat, and become profitable sundry ways.

There must be several Partitions of Hurdles, or such like, to keep the weaker from the stronger and unruly, lest they be hurt by them. If they be cotted in the Field, for the advantage of dunging Land, as is used in many Counties of *England*, take care the *Ews* great with Lamb be put by themselves; and these Cotts must be placed on dry Ground, not in low wet Furrows, lest the Sheep get the Rot: And here, for their better improvement, and to make them dung the better, if that be your purpose, you may feed them with short Hay and Offal Turnips, the latter will scowre, purge and fatten them, and they will eat them very kindly, scouping out that which is within the Rhind or Paring, and brouse heartily on the tender Tops: Besides, this is very profitable for Land, because those the Sheep have medled with will never grow again, but lye on the Ground, and become good Dung: In Winter-time sweet Grains is pleasing to them, but not too many, lest it make them over-moist, and contract the Rot.

They feed well on Hay, Tares, Chaff, and Pease, especially in the Straw: They delight much to brouse on Elm and Ash-leaves, which at the first shooting out are very healthful, proving Physical in thinning and purifying their Blood. You may also in their Troughs give them Barley, Beans, and Acorns ground together; as also Wheat-Bran boiled; and these things managed with care, will not only keep them in Health, but make them grow, thrive, and fatten them.

When the Ewe ought to be covered, and the Care to be taken therein, and in their yeaning or bringing forth, &c.

As for the time of the *Ewe's* being to bring ſtrong and healthful Lambs for a good Breed, chuſe them at two years old, and let them receive the *Ram* in a warm cloſe Paſture; for, if they be cover'd much before, the *Lambs* they Produce, will prove weak and unfit for good Breeders, by reaſon the *Ews* are not at their ſtrength, or at leaſt-ways not contracted a ſufficient heat to produce Lambs ſtrong and luſty enough to continue their Health. A *Ewe* will bear pretty well from two years to ſeven, though it is not ſo proper; and for Breeders, keep only the firſt two or three years Product.

Thoſe *Rams* deſign'd to ſerve your *Ews* for ſuch *Lambs* as are intended for Breeders, before the Bloſſom comes on the Trees, muſt be well fed in the Cotts, or kept in good Paſture about a month e're they are turned to them, that ſo they may be full of Spirit, luſty and vigorous, and the better able to perform what they are deſigned for; and if you perceive, as commonly he will do, that the *Ram* rather covets the old than the young *Ews*, becauſe they are eaſier wooed, ſcatter Blades of Onions and Garlick in the way of the *Ram* and younger *Ews*, that eating them they may ſtir up Deſire, and render them both the willinger to a compliance.

There are various Opinions of having *Ewe* or *Ram-Lambs* at pleaſure; ſome ſay, That if the *Ram* cover the *Ewe*, their Faces being towards the *North* when the Wind blows, it will not fail to be a Male, and the like towards the *South* a Female. Others, That to knight the *Ram's* right Stone ſome time before he leaps procured a Male, and doing ſo by the left, a Female. That the juice of male or female Mandrakes will work the like Effects. But theſe I conclude to be Conceits, when the thing naturally happens ſo, and therefore I ſhall lay little ſtreſs on them.

The *Ews* in their yeaning muſt be carefully regarded and helped by the Hand, if Nature be not of ſufficient ſtrength to bring forth, and after be comforted with warm Milk and

and Bran: The *Lamb* muſt be ſet on his Legs as ſoon as may be, and ſhewed to the Dams Teat, leſt by long delaying ſhe refuſe to cheriſh him, as otherwiſe ſhe would do; and if the weather be not very ſeaſonable, they muſt be warmly houſed.

The beſt time for bringing forth is about the latter end of *April*, if Paſture-Sheep; if Field-Sheep, it may be well enough from the beginning of *January* to the end of *March*.

How to order your Lambs *after they are caſt: Proper Times and Seaſons for Gelding, &c.*

Having ſet the *Lamb* on his Legs, and directed him to the Udder, make him take it in the Teat, and ſpirt ſome of the Milk in his Mouth, that finding the ſweetneſs of the Milk, he may become the more familiar, and find an eaſie way to it of himſelf: But before you do this, milk out the firſt Milk, which is called *Coloſtra*, or crude Milk, and very hurtful, if taken by the *Lamb*, to put it into a Feaver or ſome ſuch like Diſtemper, eſpecially in a hot Seaſon.

If when it is proper time he trifle with the Teat, and refuſe to take it, anoint his Lips with Cream or ſweet Butter, and by licking them his Appetite will be ſtirred up to faſten on the Teat, and once pleaſed with the ſweetneſs of the Milk, will ſuck very kindly.

If before the *Lamb* is fitting to be weaned, the Dam grow ſick or dye, if you have not a ſpare milch *Ewe* to put him to, ſuckle him through a Horn, which you muſt be provided with, ſuitable on that occaſion.

When the *Lambs* grow over-ſportful, and wax wanton, cheriſh them in it a little; but if houſed, ſeparate them with Hurdles, and tye them after ten days to little Stakes with ſoft Strings, ſo that they may not gaul their Necks, leſt they not only hurt one another, eſpecially the ſtronger the weaker, but loſe of their Fleſh, and neglecting feeding, hinder their growth.

Be careful alſo to ſeparate the weaker from the ſtronger, eſpecially when their Horns begin to put out, when they are in their Cotts; and be diligent in ſuckling them Morning

ning and Evening, and see that the *Ews* Milk fall not away or be corrupted by any inbred Distemper, which you may not presently perceive: And so use them till they wax strong; then give them a little sweet Clover or short Hay or Bran mixed with Flower in Water; and the Season being dry, and not too hot, turn them out to Pasture with the *Ews*.

Wean them, if possible, in warm weather, which may be conveniently done to such as are healthy or strong at seven weeks or two months, and then keep them high in feed, lest they pine and fall away, in bemoaning the loss of their Dams, or their Stomacks falling off, for want of due Nourishment, renders them sickly and weak.

As for the best time of Gelding, it is in this as in all other Cattle, when the Moon is in the Wain, and the Sign favourable in some of the fore parts, for it being accounted the Sign of Life, participating immediately with the vital parts, to cut them when it is in *Scorpio*, which governs the Genitals, lets out much pure Blood and Spirits, endangering festering and death. This must be done in a warm Season, and some are of Opinion, that the best time is at five months old; but Experience teaches, it may at six weeks, two months, or nine weeks; yet indeed if they continue ungelded three months, they will be of a larger growth, though then there is somewhat more of danger, and when killed, their Flesh will not be so sweet after gelding, which you may do in the manner directed for Calves; anoint the Wound with fresh Buttet, keep them up in soft Litter till the Wound cements, and when the soreness is over, or past danger, turn them out into short warm Pasture, and they will feed the better.

Those that you keep for *Rams* ungelded, observe to take of that *Ewe* that brings frequently *Ram-Lambs*, or that has two *Ram-Lambs* at a time, which signifies lustiness and heat, and that the Breed will be strong, and able of performance.

Sheer-

Sheering of Sheep, and other matters necessary to be known, relating to Growth and Preservation.

The time of *Sheering* is not prescribed to a particular time, but varies according to the hotness or coldness of the Country; and, but not to do it before *Midsummer*, is held most agreeable, for the more the *Sheep* sweats in the Wooll, the better and more kindly it will prove for use, though some do it much sooner.

Observe, before you *Sheer*, when you wash, that it be in a pleasant Stream, into which falls not the Washing of Lime-vats, or any such offensive thing; let it be rather, if it may be, in a cloudy day than a Sunshiny, because when wet, the Sun heating the Water when they are washed, scalds their Backs with it, unless presently driven into a shady place: Keep them Heads up, that they snuff not any, or at least, not much of the Water up, lest they are afterwards afflicted with the *Head-Ach* or *Rheums*.

Beware in Sheering not to cut their Skin, or if you do, rub it over with Tar and Butter, lest in this hot Season it putrifie, and Maggots breed in it.

When you have sheered, give them Water to drink wherein Lavender has been steeped, and a little boiled Corn.

Diseases and Sorrances incident to Rams, Weathers, Ews, *and* Lambs, *with the most approved Receipts and Remedies for them, and Directions to keep them from Sickness, &c.*

The Head-ach, its Cause and Cure.

THESE Cattle are subject to sundry Diseases, occasioned by Infection, Evil-digestion, wet and unwholsome feeding, eating unsavory and noisome Herbs that breed

breed bad Blood and Humors, drinking dirty Water, and the often dropping of Trees upon them, being abroad, no immoderate Showres, Damps, Mists and Fogs arising from Mooriſh and Meadow-grounds.

For the Head-ach, cauſed by damp and unwholſome feeding, burn Storax under the Noſe of the Ram or Ewe, &c. give the Decoction of Sage and Houſleek in a pint of Whitewine blood-warm, and Water to drink wherein Cumminſeeds and Fennel have been boiled.

For Giddineſs or Daſie.

This happens moſtly in the hot Seaſon, through exceſſive heat; to remedy it, let him blood as ſoon as you perceive him to ſtagger and round, by ſlitting the Noſe-vein roſs, then take a handful of Baum, Rue and Mint, boil them in two quarts of Small Beer, and give him a pint at a time Morning and Evening ſucceſſively.

For Loſs of Cudd.

Take a handful of Wheat-flower, a ſpoonful of Bay-alt, make it into little balls with ſharp Vinegar ſomething bigger than Hazle-nuts, thruſt two or three down the Throat faſting, as near as may be; do it two or three Mornings, and give Water after it wherein Sorrel has been boiled, or for want of that, mix it with a little Verjuice.

For the Ague in Sheep.

For this let blood, by making a little ſlit between the Jaws behind and before, not ſuffering him for 24 hours to drink any cold Water; then boil two Roots of Garlick, an ounce of Pepper, Wood-ſorrel, Bettony and Sage, each a handful in a quart of Small-beer; ſtrain it full, and give it three days ſucceſſively half a pint, or nothing more, at a time; but if it be a Lamb, give a pint of the Ewes Milk wherein *Polipodium of the Oak* and Herbs have been boiled, at twice, *viz.* Morning and Even-

For

For the Rheum and Catarrh.

These troublesome Distempers proceed from abundanc of phlegmatick Humors; to remedy it, burn under Nose *Assafœtida*, the Bark of Elder and Tar risk, give h Ale wherein a small quantity of Liquorish and Annise have been boiled, and let him not for two or three d be in any wet place.

For Pains in the Teeth.

For remedying this, bleed him in the Gums or up Lip, rub the place with Salt and the Juice of Sage, Garlick or Onions, two or three days, if the Pain c not sooner.

For the Apostbume and Ulcer.

Draw the Swelling to a head with a Plaister mad Rye-Meal, Ground-Ivy, and the Yolks of Eggs, and w ripe launce it, and put into the hole powdered burnt lum and Salt, covering it with a Plaister of Burgu Pitch.

St. Anthony's *Fire.*

This Same is called the *Wild-Fire*, and very dange to Sheep: To cure it, take Bole-Armoniack, Deers S Turpentine, Soot, and the Juyce of Housleek, of e an Ounce, wash the Afflicted place with Goats-Milk; for want of it, Ewe-Milk, make the before-menti Indredients into a Plaister, over a gentle Fire; cli Wooll close, and give him Salt with his Water.

For the Rot, or Plague.

Take a handful of the Herb Melilot, the like of Com Polipodium of the Oak, Rue, and Walnut-tree-leaves, the green Husks of Walnuts, if to be had, are better; them in a quart of Water, and a pint of *Aqua-vitæ*, t out the liquid part, and stir in it an Ounce of Methri

ill dissolved, and give half a pint at a time warm, and
t the Sheep be in dry Pasture, or any airy House.

For the Scab, or Itch.

Take Soot, the Stalks of Tobacco, and flower of Brim-
one, boyl them in fresh Chamberlye, and wash the grie-
d part.

For any Defect in the Lungs.

Take a handful of red Sage, the like quantity of Purslain,
arsley, Colts-foot, a Herb so called, and a Root of Gar-
ck, boyl them, when well bruised in a quart of White-
ine, then add to the strained Liquor an Ounce of Honey,
d half an Ounce of Methridate, and give it the afflict-
Beast Morning and Evening warm.

For the shortness of Breath, and Cough.

Take Fennegreek-seeds, Cummin-seeds, the powder of
quorish, of each two Ounces, Colts-foot a handful, three
nces of the Oyl of Sweet Almonds, boyl them in three
nts of stale Beer, strain out the liquid part, and give it
e Sheep fasting, half a pint in the Morning blood-warm.

For taking in any venomus thing in feating.

Many times, especially in bad Pasture, the Sheep will
k in Spiders, poisonous Worms, or some other Infecti-
that will make them sick, and very much swell: This
ing perceived; for a speedy Remedy, take half a pint
Vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of Olive-Oyl, give
the Beast warm, and keeping him moving up and down
r half an hour.

For the swelling of the Belly.

This is occasioned by eating unwholsome Food: To
medy it, let blood under the Tail, and give them Water
drink, wherein Rue, Camomile, and Bay-leaves have
en boiled.

For

For Lame, or hurt Claws.

For Claws that are lame, bruised, over-grown, broken, pare them as much as is convenient, then make Plaister of Bees wax, Rosin, Turpentine, unlacked Lard and Hogs-grease, anoint the Claw with Oyl of Camomile and lay the Plaister on it, binding it up hard, and let him not to go into wet places till he is well.

To kill Lice and Maggots.

Take a handful of Burdock-roots, as much of Bean boyl them in Camberlye, and wash the Sheep over with it; or at least, the place afflicted with these Insects, when that is dryed, anoint it with Tar-water, and it will not only kill those that are there at present, but prevent the putrefaction that breeds them.

For broken Bones, or bruised Joynts, &c.

Take Camomile, Marsh-Mallows, Bettony, Burdock and Honey-suckle-leaves, of each half a handful, stamp them with Hogs-lard, and fry them in a Frying-pan, spread them upon Leather, as a Poultis, and bind up the afflicted part with them very warm.

For the Feaver in Sheep.

If you find your Sheep Feaverish, suddenly change their Pasture, separate those that are infected, from those that are well, and consider in the next place from whence the cause of the Distemper proceeds, whether from Cold, or Heat; if from the former, drive them to shelter; if from the latter, feed them among Trees, or in any convenient shady Enclosures.

Then take Pulcol-Royal, stamp it, and squeeze out the Juyce, and mix it with half a pint of Water and Vinegar, *viz.* an Ounce and a half of it, give it as warm as he will receive it, and gently drive for half an hour.

For the Worm in the Claw.

To find this, look between the Claws, and you may ceive Hair, or Wooll like a head; and indeed, this cal- the Worm, is all a woolly substance, which, if great, ses Lameness; to take it out, slit the Foot, pull it out thout breaking, and anoint the place with Tallow, and , and it will do well.

For the red Water.

For this Affliction, bleed in the Spining-vein in the Foot, en stamp Rue, Wormwood, Bay-salt, and Butter, ap- y it on as a Poultis.

For the Choler.

When this abounds, it causes a yellowness of the Skin, burning feaverish heat, and much pain. To remedy take a good handful of young Elder-leaves, strain the yce out, when well stamped, into a pint of Ale, and ve it him warm.

For the Jaundice.

Take a pint of stale Urine, half an Ounce of Allom, a am of Saffron, boyl them to the consumption of a rd part, and give it warm.

For the Flegm.

This much troubles Sheep, because they are naturally clined to a waterish Flegmetick Constitution: To re- dy the Oppression by its super-abounding, take Polipo- of the Oak, the Roots of Fern, Bettony-leaves, of h half a handful, boyl them in a quart of Ale, and give the Beast to drink, when strained, pretty warm, and it ll cause him to avoid much slime, and watery offensive tter.

For

For the Water in the Belly of a Sheep.

This many times, by over-moist Feeding, hangs bag
between the outward Skin, and Rim of the Belly; and
not timely removed, causes the Rot; it may be done
gathering to one part, as may be by grasping and driv
it with your Hands; then slit a little Hole, and put in
Quill, and so squeeze it out, then anoint the place w
Tar, and Butter, and it will heal; but if it be within
Rim of the Belly, it must be purged out, for if that
cut, it cannot be closed again; it may be done with
an Ounce of Alloes, and an Ounce of Turmerick in w
Milk, given for a Fortnight fasting.

For the Cramp.

Take fine leaved Grass, or Cinquefoil a handful, fr
it, and boil it in a pint of White-wine, give him ha
pint warm in the Morning, and the next in the like m
ner the next Morning, and bathe his Legs with W
wherein Rosemary has been boiled.

For the Pox.

This is known by coming out in small Pimples,
over like the Purples, and when it first appears, sepa
those that are afflicted with it, from the rest of the Flo
to prevent Infection; change the Pasture, and the We
being clipped away, anoint them with the Juyce of G
lick, well incorporated with Tar-water, or the thin
of Tar.

For the turning Evil and Morfound.

Bleed pretty well in the Temple-Veins, or through
Nostrils, and rub the place with the Juyce of young Net
and half a pint of White-wine, give an Ounce of Mi
date as hot as can conveniently be taken.

For the Belt.

To cure this, cut away the Tags, lay the Sore open, caſt curious fine Mould on it, and lay on a Plaiſter of Tar, Oyl of Tar, Oyl of Turpentine, and Gooſe-greaſe well mixed, and incorporated together.

To faſten looſe Teeth.

Sometimes, by reaſon of old moiſt Diſtempers, the Sheeps Teeth grow ſo looſe, that they cannot feed, and therefore muſt conſequently pine.

To faſten them, then bleed the Gums, rub them with Salt, and burnt Allom, bleed again under the Tail, and boyl Sage and Lavender in fair Water, and give it to drink.

For Worms in the Belly of a Sheep.

Theſe are known by the Sheeps beating his Belly with his Feet, ſtamping and turning his Head back to look on his Sides. To remedy this, ſtamp the Leaves of Coriander, mix the Juyce of it with Honey, give him it warm faſting, and afterward warm Water, wherein Wormwood has been ſteeped, to drink.

An excellent Remedy for the Staggers.

This is a dangerous Diſtemper, and if not readily minded, takes away the Sheep in a ſhort time.

To remedy it, take long Pepper, Hemp-ſeed, Liquoriſh, Anniſeeds, and Honey, of each an Ounce, add as much Penny-royal dryed, and powdered, put theſe into two quarts of new Milk, and give him half a pint at a time warm, ſucceſſively one hour after another; or if in haſte, and theſe cannot be readily got, take the dryed Flowers of Wormwood, a handful and half, a handful of Bay-ſalt, boyl them in Ale, give it in the foregoing manner.

For

For the Murrain.

Peg the Ear with the Root of Setterwort, give them brine and Tar about two Ounces in half a pint of White wine; wash, or rather sprinkle the Sheep with Water wherein Fennel-seeds has been boyled: This is also good for that called the Murrain of the Longs, occasioned by extream Drought, for want of Water in hot Weather.

For Defects in the Eyes.

If Films, Pins, Webs, Haws, or Rheums afflict the Eyes, burn Roach-Allom, and Harts-horn, blow them finely powdered, with a Quill into the Eyes; and about half an hour after, bathe them with Eye-bright Water wherein Bole-Armoniack has been steeped.

For Rheums in the Eyes.

Boyl a handful of Honey-suckle-leaves, the like quantity of Selendine, and Eye-bright in a pint of White-wine, spirt this up the Sheeps Nostrils, and wash his Eyes with it.

For the Scabs on the Mouths of Lambs.

This is occasioned by feeding too early, when they must feed on Dewey, or otherwise over-moist Grass, before the Sun has dryed it.

To remedy it, take a handful of Hyssop, and as much Bay-salt, boyl them in a pint of Vinegar, and wash their Mouths and Pallates with it warm, anoint the place with an Oyntment made of Bees-wax, Butter, and Tar, and in a short time it will heal.

For the falling off of the Wooll.

It is many times observable, that Sheep, especially such as have the opportunity of coming among Bushes, Bryars, Brakes, Furzes, and the like, loose a great part of their Wooll,

Wooll, easily coming off. This is occasioned by the dryness of the Skin, through the wasting of the Sheep for want Moisture: To remedy it, boyl, or bruise Ash-leaves in their Watering Troughs, and give them Fennel-seeds mixed with choped, or short Hay, three or four times; you may also wash them with Water, wherein Wood-Ashes have been soaked.

For the Posie, or running at the Nose.

This is ocacsioned by too damp Aires when they are abroad late, or Fogs in low or Marshey Grounds, whereby the Brain is overcharged with Moisture.

To dry this up, which else may probably turn to Colds, Coughs, or sometimes a Rot, smoak them with the Flowers of Brimstone sprinkled on a Chafing-dish of Coals, or burn Rags dipped in Brimstone; you may in a close House, smoak twenty or thirty together with little trouble, for the Air being scented, and they snuffing it up, it will dry up the moist Vapours; then give them Vinegar, in which Bay-leaves have been boyled, to drink, and it will purge their Heads, and the foulness of the Stomach, that sends up the Vapour, and administers to the Moisture.

To prevent Sickness in Sheep,

Bleed them in the Tail and Nose, Spring and Fall, purge them with Hyssop and Lavender boyled in Whey, which will cause gentle breathing Sweats, to carry off the gross and afflicting Humour, and rarefie the Blood, so that they will feed well, and wholsome, be lively, and fatten apace.

To prevent unseasonable Tireing.

If with moderate driving they lye often down, loll out their Tongues, pant, and are tired, take Plantain, bruise it, and rub their Mouths and Noses with it, then take Arsemart, which grows almost in every Ditch, do the like, and rub their Fundaments, and they, after having drank a little Water, will go with a Courage.

For the Biting of any Venom Creatures

Take of Rue and Smallage, of each a handful, *Aqua-vitæ* half a pint, bruise the Herbs, and strain the Juyce out, stamp it over a gentle Fire in the *Aqua-vitæ*, and wash the afflicted place often with it hot, then take Vervain, Lavender, and Oyl of Spike, stamp the Herbs, and make a Poultis, and bind it to the afflicted part.

For Poyson, by licking up any infectious thing.

When any such Infection happens, you may know it by the Sheeps staggering and reeling; then open the Mouth and under the Tongue, you will find Blisters, cut them off with a sharp Knife, and rub the Mouth well with Bole-Armoniack and Sage, boyled in Chamberlye; then give him a quarter of a pint of Olive-Oyl in half a pint of new Milk.

For Pains in the Bowels.

This is occasioned by over-rank feeding, or eating unwholsome things; and is known by the drawing up the Belly, spurning at it with their Feet, often lying down, and quickly rising, as uneasie. To remedy it:

Take a handful of Rue, and Fetherfew, boyl it in two quarts of Water, with an Ounce of Coriander-seeds, and give it the afflicted Sheep to drink.

For the running Scab.

This is occasioned by Surfeits, or too much grosness of Humour, bad Blood, or the like.

To remedy this, bleed them under the Tongue and Tail, boyl a good handful of Baum, and an Ounce and a half of Turmerick finely powdered, in three pints of new Milk, and give a pint at a time warm, then wash them with Water, wherein Elder and Burdock-roots have been boyled, not giving them any Meat for twelve hours.

For the Dropsie, or swelling up of the Skin.

This is caused by feeding in wet places, or too early, when the Dew is much upon the Grass, so that in the Biting, they suck up too much Moisture, which they cannot digest, nor evacuate, by sweating it out; and so being capable of passing the Skin, it remains, and corrupts between it and the inward Rhine, and often occasions a Universal Rot.

To remedy this, clip off the Wooll close behind each Shoulder, slit the Skin there, and put in a Tent dipped in Oyl of Spike, and it will draw the Water to it, and so evacuate by twice or thrice renewing it: then steep half an Ounce of *Regulus* of Antemony, in a pint of Ale, with a little of the Spice, called, Grains, and a little Sugar; warm it, and give to the Sheep about half a quarter of a pint at a time, two or three times, with a day or two's intermission between each time.

A further discourse on the Rot in Sheep very necessary.

As for the Rot, though I have spoken as to its Remedy, seeing it is the most dangerous of all to Sheep, destroying them in clusters, I shall speak some more fully of it, with the sign of its approach and causes.

In moist years, sheep are subject to the Rot, where, in dry years, they are exempted from it, and that not only from the moisture, for then would Sheep Rot in all moist Grounds; but there is a certain putrefaction in the Air, Grass, or Herb, or all of them that cause it, which usually attend them in such moist years; which, together with their Food, corrupt their Livers; and that through foulness, wateryness, and defect of Blood, for want of its performing its due Office, creates this Disease.

When the beginning of this is perceived by their hus-key Cough, or some of them dropping away, with all speed with them to the salt Marshes, and by their feeding there, if there be no over-flowings of Water, or extream wet, the Liver, if not too much putrefied, will take heat,

and recover its Strength, and then the Blood, by the Acrimony of the Grass, being purified and purged, the Sheep will do well.

Observations and other Directions

If *May* and *June* prove wet Months, the Proit causes a frothey Grass, together with the bad Air that must necessarily follow, causes the Rot in Sheep; therefore, in such Summers, keep your Sheep on the dry and barren Lands; Fodder them in Winter with hardest Hay, and most astringent Fodder.

Some Grounds yield soft Grass above others, and this is subject to breed the Rot in your Sheep; therefore feed other Cattle there, and your Sheep in the dryest, healthiest, and hardest Pastures.

If they be already infected with the Rot, which you may discern by the colour of their Eyes, pen them up in a Barn, or large Sheep Coat set about, it may be with wooden Troughs, and feed them a day or two with Oats, then put amongst them Bay-salt well stamped, and after that a greater quantity, till such time as they begin to distaste it, then give them clean Oats another day or two, and then as before, serve them with Salt well stamped, and so encrease as directed; follow this course till their Eyes have recovered their natural colour, and then you may assure your self the danger is over, and the Sheep will be well.

If you are not furnished with a convenient House, it may be done in a close warm Yard, or Pingle, if the Weather be favourably seasonable.

Folding of Sheep in *May*, or *June*, if they prove wet, make them Rot the sooner, because they are more greedy devourers in the hurtful Grass in the Morning, than those not folded; therefore, at that time, liberty from the Food is well prevented.

Of red Water, and its Remedy.

This red Water is an infectious Disease in Sheep, offending the Heart, and is also as pestilent among other Cattle; therefore, when you perceive any of your Sheep afflicted with it, let them Blood between the Claws, and under the Tail, then lay to the sore place, Wormwood, or Rue, finely beaten with Bay-salt.

To kill all sorts of Insects in the Sheep.

Take Goose-grease, Brimstone, and Tar, mix them together over a gentle Fire, and if there be any Maggots, Worms, or sore places infected with Flies, anoint it with this, and it will destroy, and prevent the Mischief.

For Worms in the Body, take a quarter of a pint of the Juyce of Wormwood, and Sage, give it the Sheep in a pint of warm Milk, and put Bay-salt, and a little Allom, in the watering Trough, and by this means the Worms will be killed, and brought away, either bred in the Stomack, or Bowels.

For Lambs that are yean'd Sick.

If the Lamb be sick and weak when it is yeaned, then wrap, or fold it up in a warm Cloath, and opening the Mouth a little, blow into it; then draw the Dam's Dugs, and squirt Milk into the Mouth of it, then boyl a little Saffron and Cinnamon in the Milk, and give it warm about a quarter of a pint, and House it; by this means many Lambs are saved, that would be otherways lost.

For the Leaf-sickness in the Sheep, or Lamb.

This is often occasioned by their over-much brousing on Hawthorn, and Oak-leaves, or such like, which the Lambs especially, are very apt to do, and it is known by their staggering, or turning round, for that manner of feeding ingenders cold corrupted Blood, or Flegm gathered toge-

ther about the Brain; and indeed, this Disease is very dangerous, and makes them suddenly fall down before those that are ignorant in it, scarce know they ail any thing.

To remedy this, dissolve *Assafœtida* in warm Water, and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each Ear of the Lamb, and a spoonful into that of a Sheep, then stop the Ears close, and it will work the Distemper from the Brain, and entirely cure them, if timely taken.

For the great, or general Scab, or Itch.

This is a grievous offensive Disorder, or Sorrance, not uncommon amongst Sheep, especially those that are much exposed in the Fields, or other places, to rainy weather, or great Mists, or Fogs; over-driven much in wet dirty ways, or the like: These things, I say, will affect them with this nauseous Sorrance, making them break forth in to Scabs, which, upon view, you may know if it be general, or only in particular places, by a filthy, worm Scurf sticking on their Skins; when you perceive this, take off the Wool as close as you be, mix Tar, Goose-grease, and the Juyce of Rue, make them into an Ointment over a gentle Fire, and anoint them with it warm, then clap some light fleeces of Wooll, or a few shreads of Locks over it, and the Scab will dry up, and peel off; you may, if it be very great, let Blood in the Tail and Ear, and give them the Juyce of Cardus in a Glass of White-wine to drink, and then a while after smoak them with Brimstone, which will put them into a kind of a Flux, that will carry off the Humour; and then, the cause removed, the Effects will cease.

A Remedy good for the Sickness of Sheep in general.

It is convenient for all keepers of Sheep, to have the following Medicine by them, as well in the Field, as at home in the Coats, or Houses, to remedy any sudden Sickness, and stay the Sheep alive till other Medicines can be got; especially in the Feaver, Pox, Rots, Lungs defective, &c. it is excellent.

Take

Take Penny-royal half a handful, Scabeous, and Shepherd's Purse a like quantity, boyl these, when you have bruised them well in three pints of small Ale, and strain out the liquid part by hard squeezing, and pressing the Herbs, then put to it two Ounces of *London*-Treacle, put it up in a Bottle, and stop it close, and give a quarter of a pint of this when you see the Sheep in any disorder, and it will be of wonderful use for their preservation, and restoring them to health.

Against violent Heats in Sheep.

Many times by bad feeding, or over-driving, defect in the Blood, or the like, the Body of the Sheep will be fiery-red, and hot all over, to the endangering him into a Feaver, or Plague: To remedy it, wash him with warm Water, wherein Pimpernel and Sage have been boyled, and give him Whey to drink, wherein Hylop and Polipodium have been steeped, after they have been well bruised, and hard pressed into the liquid.

A gentle purge for Sheep.

If you would have them feed well, when you put them to Grass, especially in the Spring, it will be highly convenient that they be moderately purged, which will purifie their Blood, by carrying off the gross Humours contracted in Winter, and make them grow lusty and Fat. To do this,

Take three or four Sprigs of Spurg-Lawrel, a quarter of an Ounce of Antimony, a handful of dryed Rose-leaves, if fresh ones are not to be had; bruise and boyl these in new Whey, and give to every one a quarter of a pint, keep them fasting after it 4 or 5 hours; then, if the Weather be warm and open, turn them to grazing in the Field, where there is no Water, for all that day, &c.

A particular Receipt for making a Ewe *yean easily, and without danger to her, or the Lamb.*

If you perceive the Ewe defective in Nature, to bring forth her young, lay her soft, and to the best advantage for yeaning, then take a handful of the tops of Basa-mint, or Horse-Mint, stamp it, and put the Juyce; or for want of that, if none but dryed Mint can be had, put the powder into a half pint of strong Ale, and give it the Ewe to drink, and she will presently yean.

A speedy way to increase their Milk.

Change their Pasture, if you find their Udders are drying up, or that they give but little; but let it be short and sweet, nothing inferiour, but rather exceeding that they are removed from; for, indeed, nothing increases Milk in Ews more than change of Pasture, and fresh feeding; and if the Ground give opportunity, drive them one while to the Hills, and then again to the Valleys, and where it is sweetest, and short, they will eat with the best Appetite; there see they continue longest; and to bring their Milk down apace, give them mingled with short Grass, or short Hay, Fitches, Dill, Anniseeds, and the like, and their Milk will spring apace.

How to make a Ewe *love her own Lamb, or that of any other* Ewe, *and foster it.*

If the Ewe grow unnatural, and decline her Lamb, and will neither suckle that, or one of another Ews; to make her more kind after she has yeaned, take a little of the clean of the Ewe, which is the Bed, Nature provided for the Lamb to lye in, whilst he grew in the Ews Belly, dry it, and beat it to powder, and give it her in a Glass of White-wine, and afterwards she will fall naturally in love with the Lamb, and be very fond of it; but if an Ewe has cast her Lamb, and you would have her take to that of another; then take the dead Lamb, and with it

rub

rub and dawb the live Lamb all over, and when she has tasted it, she will love and cherish it as her own.

For Canker or Ringworm.

If this happen either in the Mouth, or on the Skin, by the Eyes, Ears, or Pole of the Neck; to remedy it, as an eating and troublesome sore, make a mixture with Oyl, Salt, and Allom, and dissolved, or well incorporated over a gentle Fire, and anoint the place with it, then cover it with a Plaister of Tar, and the Flower of Brimstone, and in so ordering three or four times, the Cure will be wrought.

Profitable Advice to Shepherds, or those that have the Government, and ordering of Sheep.

As for those that undertake the Care of Sheep, there is a great charge and care lies on them, if they intend they shall turn to any good Account; and therefore I shall conclude this particular Treatise, with some Directions not, or very slenderly touched on.

First, It behoves the Shepherd to know what Food is good and nourishing for Sheep, and what hurtful, so that by chusing the one, and eschewing the other, he may keep his Cattle in good health: The Grass most wholsom for Sheep, is that which has store of Mellilot, Glover, Cinquefoil, Pempernel, Broom, and white Henbane growing among it. That which is unwholsome for Sheep, is that which has growing among it Spare-wort, Penny-wort, Penny-Grass, or any Weeds, or Flowers that grow from the overflowing of Water, or Inundations; as Brooklime, Mareblabs, Lady Smocks, Smallage, *&c.* also that which has knotted Grass growing among it is not good, nor where the Mildew falls, or such as is spotted with it.

Of all Rots, the Hunger Rot is the worst, for it putrefies the Skin, and Flesh. The next is the Pelt Rot, which cometh by great store of Rain, or going in much wet immediately after being Shorn; for the Wet Mil-

lowing, the Skin corrupts the Body; and this is m[illegible] incident to Field-sheep wanting shelter.

There are little white Snales which the Sheep will li[illegible] up, and they will soon rot them; and if you perce[illegible] little dry Scabs at the Ews Teats, that stop the Milk, wh[illegible] the Lambs sack, pull them away.

Sometimes the Sheep will have a bladder of Water [illegible] der his Chops, which must be Lanced, and let out in t[illegible] or he will not prosper.

In all cases of Grievances and Sickness, the party [illegible] undertakes to tend, or look after Flocks of Sheep, [illegible] consider by their Feeding and Ordering, from what ca[illegible] their Sickness or Griefs may chance to arise, or happ[illegible] If from Cold, his best way is, as soon as he sees them [illegible] flicted, to drive them to shelter; if from Heat, to dr[illegible] them to feed in shady cool places.

It is best buying them in *March*, when they have w[illegible] out the Winter. As for the Terms given them in m[illegible] Countries, for the better understanding them, take t[illegible] Rule: The Lamb for its first year, is called a Weath[illegible] Hog: The second year the Male is called a Weather, [illegible] gelded; the Female a Theaf, and then she is fit for the Ra[illegible] if she passes another year, she is then accounted a dou[illegible] Theaf, and the best Breeder: As for Lambs, those th[illegible] Suckle, are for the sweetness of their Flesh, preferred [illegible] fore Grass-Lambs; he must always have Necessaries re[illegible] to assist the Cattle, if taken ill, or hurt, and good Do[illegible] to guard them, especially on the Purlews where they [illegible] out late in the Evening, or all Night; for though we a[illegible] not infested with Wolves in this Country, yet we ha[illegible] mischievous Creatures to injure them in their Lambing time, by killing and sucking the Blood of their young, [illegible] not carrying them away; your larger sorts of Pol-Ceats wi[illegible] do this; but the Fox in Lambing-time, makes their Blood [illegible] beloved Food. There are likewise Dogs very cunning [illegible] this Trade, for they will go several Miles in a Night t[illegible] find out Sheep and Lambs, and having worried them, a[illegible] satiated themselves with their Blood, return, as if th[illegible] had been no ways concerned; washing and licking them-selves so clean, as if they had not stirred from their Ke[illegible]

nel

nels, being sure to be at home e're any of the Family is stirring; and if they find themselves watched towards their Homes, so cunning they are, that they will make more dablings than the Hare, to avoid the pursuit or discovery where their Habitations are.

I have heard of a Mastiff that was kept up in a Coller and Chain, but having got before a haunt of this Trade, which perhaps caused his restraint, he seemed uneasie of his Confinement at first, but within a little while, appeared no ways disordered, or disturbed at it; there was then a great Rumour of many Sheep being worried in the Fields, and this Dog having been before suspected, the charged his Master with it, but he declared it could not be, for his Dog had not been out of his Coller for many Weeks before this happened; but one affirming, he saw a Dog that had worried Sheep, come running into his Yard, of the same bigness and colour, it came in the Man's Head to cause him the next Night to be watched, but so, that the Dog could not see the party did it; when, about Midnight, the Moon shining, he came out of his Kennel, and sitting on his Tail, with his two fore-feet, with the help of his hinder ones, he thrust off his Coller, and hasted to his Prey, and about three hours after came home, and put his Nose into his Coller, run it to the length of the Chain, and by straining with main force, thrust his Head in, licked his Feet, rubed his Nose clean in the Straw, lay down to sleep, as he had never removed from that place. This being told, created much Wonder and Admiration, at the cunning and sensibleness of the Dog; so, that for his Policy, many interceeded to save his Life, but the Owners of the Sheep being clamorous, and threatening the utmost prosecution of the Law in that case, he was doomed to the Halter, and after all his cunning, had a Dogs Fate.

Co-

Concluding Instructions relating to the well ordering Sheep.

In Winter, get such Greens as your Sheep will eat, as are by the highness of their growth out of their reach which will keep their Bodies soluble, and their Blood in a good temper, much preventing the Rot: In Snowy Weather it lies lightly on the Ground, sweep it off, and you will find sweet Grass, as it were, springing under it, the reason the Snow keeps it warm, as in a Bed, and secures it from the niping Frost, and sharp Winds, which are the greatest hindrance to it; but this cannot easily be practicable, but for a very few; however, their nibling of it at that season, much revives them, if it be short, and fine from old dead Stalks. To feed them on ploughed Land where some Corn springs up again, that was shed out of the Ear before Seed-time, or in Copises, where tender Sprays give them a pleasant brousing, is very wholsome for them, and hinders the Winter Disease very much; and indeed, care ought to be taken of them, for they are one main support of the Country; if you consider the great Commodity and Profit they bring in, their Wooll to Cloath us, their Pelts for sundry necessary Uses, their Fruitfulness and Increase, the delicacy of their Flesh for Nourishment, and the goodness of their Tallow and Suet on many occasions; for the use of Man in Food, Oyntments, Salves, and Medicines. Therefore I shall conclude with the Verses of the ancient Poet:

Poor Beast, that for defence of Man created wast,
And in thy swelling Udder bear'st the Fayce of dainty taste,
That with thy Fleece keep'st off the cold that wou'd our Limbs (assail,
And rather with thy Life, than with thy Death thou dost avail.

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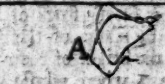

A TREATISE OF SWINE,

As to their

Choice Breeding, Feeding, Fatning; and the Cure of their sundry Diseases, Sorrances, and other Griefs, and Ailes.

Swine very profitable, with their proper Food, to render them in feeding, large, and well shaped.

THAT the keeping and nourishing of *Swine* properly belongs to Husbandry, evidently appear by the Profit that arises from them, in most Farmers Houses, as well as the sale in the Shambles, for it is a chief Subsistance of their Winter Store, and produces many good Dishes for the support of their Families; nay, more than any other Creature whatsoever; beside, their Flesh is very

very ſweet and nouriſhing, and always ready at hand, eaſily to be prepared for the Table. This made the Ancients, all but the *Jews*, highly eſteem it above any other. The *Greeks* kept *Swine* as their ſureſt ſtock of choiceſt Viands, and are ſo commended by many of their approved Authors; and the *Romans* in the height of their Luxury eſteemed no Feaſt to be compleat, where whole *Swine* were not ſerved up at the Table; and when their tame Stock failed, with much hazard and labour they ſearched the Woods, Forreſts, and Mountains, for the wild ones: But to paſs theſe things over, ſeeing my preſent Buſineſs is not to give Encomiums of them, but to lay down ſuch Rules for their Breeding, Feeding, and curing the Diſeaſes incident to them, as may redound to the profit and advantage of my Countrymen.

Though *England* in general breeds better *Swine* than any other Neighbouring Countries, yet we find a difference as to their growth, and the goodneſs of their Fleſh in ſeveral Counties; and thoſe of *Leiceſterſhire*, and the bordering parts of *Northamptonſhire*, claim a Preference, which may conclude proceeds from the great ſtore of Food growing there, that moſt naturally agrees with them, *viz.* Beans; and the Clay Countries bordering on theſe Counties, take the next place, by reaſon of the abundance of Pulſe; for although *Swine* will feed eagerly on Maſt; yet thoſe that make it moſtly their Food, neither grow, nor breed ſo well, or kindly, though their Fleſh is firmer, and very ſweet; but above all, Acorns hardens it moſt, and keeps it firm and cloſe in ſalting, and afterward; but when there are no Woods, Barns, Marſhes, Corn, Peaſe, and Bean-fields muſt ſupply the Defect; Pulſe is very much coveted by them; alſo Cheſnuts (they find under the Trees, when they open their Huſks) and full Hazle-nuts, if they find any quantity, will fat them very ſoon. The beſt to fat, are of two or three years old; for if younger, the growth will much hinder it; and if older, they will take up much more Food and time.

A true discription of the Boar, and Sow, for the procuring a healthy and large Breed.

If you design to have a good Breed, you must be curious in your choice, which is the main foundation of it; and particularly have a regard to the *Boar*, and *Sow*; the choice Marks of which, are these:

Let your Boar be well set, and short, his Mouth drawing upwards, but not over long; his Shoulders and Breast broad, his Thigs large and full, but short; his Stones even, large, and hard, hanging down pretty low; his Brissles thick, and strong; and for the most part, (as much as may be) brissling up, or standing upright; his colour white, or inclining to sandy.

As for the *Sow*, see that she be long and large of Body; her Sides deep, her belly large, with many Teats; her Buttocks broad, her Ribs long, and large; her Eyes small, her Head little, her Legs short; for though the long-leged *Swine* appears well, it deceives the Eye, and is not so much for Profit, as the short, as to Substance, and Fleshy: Now for the Colour, there are good of all but black, though white is accounted the best; yet those that are only spotted with black, are not to be rejected.

Having thus made your choice; the next thing to be considered is, when it is most convenient to let your *Sow* be covered, which take in the following Section.

The most convenient time for the Sow *to take the* Boar; *how to be ordered in her going with Pig, and Farrowing*, &c.

A *Sow* goes four Months with Pig, and will conveniently bring two Farrows in a year; but then it is to be considered what times are most convenient that the Litter may turn to the best advantage.

The best time for the *Sow* to be covered by the *Boar*, is when she is fourteen Months old, but the *Boar* must be of a longer standing, not less than three years old; and when he exceeds five, he is naught for breeders, and the *Sow* ought not to breed after four, unless the Pigs be to be disposed of young, for they will not be so proper to raise a Stock. About *Candlemas*, in the increase

increase of the Moon, is a proper time to let her take the *Boar*, then see that he serve her well three or four times; for these Creatures do not presently conceive, but often miss the first or second time of Serving, and so being with Pig, suffer not the *Boar* to come at her, lest by his boisterous rudeness he hurt her, and by this means you will have a Farrow; in the warm Weather when there is good Provision for them, she most commonly brings as many as she has Teats, and every Pig naturally takes his own Teat, and will not suck anothers; and if her Milk be slack, or not sufficient, feed them at times with Oat-meal and Milk, or Bran finely sifted into the Milk; if the Weather be warm you may wean them at a Month, and let them go abroad, give them green Leaves, Wheat-Ears, and Pease to feed on, then is the *Sow* fit to take the *Boar* again for another Farrow, that she may bring forth in the end of *August*, so that she will have four Months to bear each Farrow, one to feed them, and one to recruit and gather Strength and Flesh. In your *Sows* Farrowing, you must lay her soft, and help her, if Nature prove defective, with your Hand, giving to comfort her, warm Ale to drink, with Bran scattered in it, or a little sweet Wine, and observe as much as may be, when she is with Pig, and not far gone, to keep her from Acorns, for much feeding on them will make her apt to cast her Farrow untimely.

Proper Seasons for Gelding and Splaying; how ordered after, also in Stying, and in Relation to their Food.

Having weaned your Pigs, and they are grown strong and lusty, at two Months old you may geld and splay them; though, if it be done at six Months, or a year, if it be done with dexterity, that no danger ensue, and then they will be the larger, and fatten the sooner; let this be done in the waine of the Moon, in the manner as directed for Calves, and keep them warm a week after, and in places where they cannot injure themselves, by over-straining, or leaping; it is not convenient to do it in hard frosty Weather, or when it is excessive hot, but in mild open Weather, for then they will sooner heal, and thrive the better,

better, and be excellent Bacon, or Pork, either, as you design for your use. The Females in this case, are called Play-guests, and indeed, are esteemed, and prove better for spending than the Males, though young Shoats, or Males of three quarters old are accounted the dantiest Porks.

Observe, not as by other Cattle, that you put your Hogs together, many in one place, and in fattening time, one by one in Partitions, which will prevent many ill-conveniencies; and once a Fortnight, dust some red Oaker, or red Lead in their Swill, and it will greatly contribute towards their Health, especially prevent the Measles, and other such like Infections.

Observe in this case too, that they eat not the Dung of Hen, Pidgeons, Poultry, nor lye on Horse-dung, for these will certainly breed the Measles, and other infectious Diseases; any Carrion, or dead Flesh, is likewise hurtful to them though they will often devour it greedily, if they want their fill of other Victuals, and this will inure to feed on the Living, make *Sows* eat their own Pigs, and young Children in Cradles, *&c.* if they can conveniently come at them, as many Histories furnish us with Examples, especially they will eat Poultry: and indeed, in that way, prove a very dangerous Creature to others it can master, or surprize; give them no Fish-water, nor the washings of any Mustard Plates, or Trenchers, in their Wash, for that will make them sicken; Soap-water is likewise very bad, and will cause Diseases in their Eyes, and Head; and nail some thin plates of Lead at the bottom of their Troughs, which cooling their Noses, will please them the better in their Feeding, and has a certain Vertue to cure the Inflamation of the Lungs, for this is the hottest of all Domestick Creatures, which makes him covet cool places to temper and allay the Fervor that incommodes him.

Rules for fapening Swine *in Champion Countries.*

Where Woods, many Tufts of Trees, or Copises are wanting, they must, when at large, be fed from the Ground; where a Marshey, or Morish Ground is to be preferred before

fore dry Ground, that they may mouzle and dig up Wo
or Snales; as also cool themselves with more conveni
in the hot Weather, and get Roots, which much con
butes to their Growth, and Health; especially Fern-Ro
Bulrush-roots, the Roots of Sedges; as also feeding u
divers kinds of fattening and physical Grass, and He
also Orchard, where waste Fruits fall; at Barn-doors
find good feeding of all sorts of Corn amongst the C
or Straw; and this with Beans, Tears, and some
Barley, will keep them in good Flesh.

Now, if you design to fat them for immediate
Sty them up, and let them not out till they are as f
you desire; in this Order keep them the two first
fasting, and early the third Morning give them a
quantity of dried Pease and Beans; repeat this at N
four hours after, and when it is your time to go to
but not any Water that day; but the next give th
same quantity of Meat, and let them drink their fill
if you can conveniently get it, twice or thrice
give them a lusty draught of sweet Whey, or Swee
Milk, and thus, in a Month they will be sufficient
for Pork, and in five Weeks for Bacon.

How to order, and fat them in woody Countries.

The *Swine* delights most in woody Countries that
full of Quagmires, or where there is a sufficiency of
ter; and if there be any agreeable Food, they will th
there very much, as Beech, Mastholm, Services, M
Crabs, Hazle-nuts, Acorns; and here likewise in
Rooting, they will find Snales, Insects, and Roots
on.

Turn them into the before-mentioned Woods, or
as are very near, and most convenient to you, for
Weeks, or two Months; and when they are well fe
drive them to the Sty, and shut them up for a Fortn
or three Weeks, feeding them as before, with old
Pease, and some split Beans; give them likewise
Fetches, or Tears, and they will grow hard of Fat,
their Flesh be white, and eat very sweet and short,
Salt well, and keep long.

Instructions to fatten Swine *in Towns, and particularly for Brawn, or Larding.*

For keeping, and fattening *Hogs* in Towns, where they have not the advantage of leting them run abroad so much, the *Tallow-Chandlers* Grieves, or the hard pressings of the Tallow may be dissolved, by cutting the Cakes in small pieces, and boyling them in Wash, or Whey, or the Washings of Ale barrels, or the like; also Offal, boyled Turnips, Parsnips, or Carrots sliceda, Cart-load of which, in the Season of clearing the Grounds, may be bought for a little matter; and when their Flesh is raised with these, to harden it, give (in two days) each *Swine*, a Bushel of dry Tease, and a little Barley, then two or three days after he will be fit for the Knife.

If you feed a *Boar* for Brawn, or a *Hog* for Lard, the first Week you put either into the Sty, give him a sufficient quantity, three times a day, of Barley sodden, till it begins to burst; the next Week give him undried, and it will do what you desire, if you give store of Swill in Wash, Whey, *&c.* after it: And these Rules are approved by the most Thrifty and Experienced in this matter.

How to order your Pork, *and* Bacon, *for the well keeping of it, and its eating sweet, and savory.*

After all I have said on this Subject, there remains one thing very necessary to be discoursed of, which is the ordering the *Hog*, &c. when killed.

When your *Hog* is singed, or scalded, hang him on some Hook by the Heels, and take out the Intrails, then cut off the Head, and after the Flitch is separated from the Chine, if for Bacan, or for Pork, cut into the several Joynts, press out the Blood as much as may be with clean Linnen-Cloaths, and let the Meat cool on the Table all Night, and the next Morning salt it, taking notice of all the bony places, to stuff it well; then if Pork, put it into your Powdering-Tub, that has rather had Oyl than Vinegar, or any other sharp thing in it, to prevent the Musting; when this

this is done, boyl some Water and Salt, till it will an Egg, pour it on gently just warm, and laying of Salt, cover it up close, and set it in a dry place.

As for your Bacon-Flitches, lay them on Planks salt them well for a Fortnight, or three Weeks, when have taken Salt, hang them up in the Wind to dry windy place, then let the Smoak come to them by d for if it comes too much at first, it hazards them Rusty.

Diseases in Swine, *their Causes, Symptoms, and proper Remedies for their Cure, also other Griefs, Ails, Hurts &c.*

For the Head-ach.

WHEN this is perceived by their unrest, and sometimes drowsiness, dulness of the Eyes, cuffing their Heads against any thing that stands in their way, melancholy, Grunting, and Groaning.

Then let the *Swine* blood under the Tongue, rub the Mouth with Bay-salt and Vinegar, and if it be a give him Lettice-leaves, if not, Coleywort, or Beet-leaves to eat; boyl in Whey, Fetches, Rosemary, Lavender and Vervein, and give it to drink; do this successively two or three Mornings fasting.

For the Measles.

This Distemper is occasioned by excessive, or unwholesome Feeding: To remedy it, take a hard Brush, and wash it in cold Water, rub the *Swine* all over with it hard against the Hair, then take Parsly-Roots, Rue, and Bean-

ich a handful, boyl them in a Gallon of fair Water, handful of Bay-ſalt, and two Ounces of Allom, and ng kept the *Swine* a long time from drinking, give him liquid part warm, a little Wheat-bran, to make him the taken, being ſcattered amongſt it.

For the Swine-Pox.

ake an Ounce of Methridate, as much of long Pepper, tops of Savin, boyl theſe in a quart of Sider, ſtrain the liquid, mix with it a quarter of a pint of Olive- and an Ounce of Honey, give this warm two or Mornings.

For the Ague or Feaver.

o not give him much Meat, boyl Parſnips, Parſly- s, Sage, and Pepper, in fair Water, give him the r, and what is boyled in it, thrice a day, having firſt blooded him in the Tail, and then keep him warm in Sty, but ſo that he be not oppreſſed for want of

For Swelling in the Neck, Throat, or any part.

s ſoon as this is perceived in any part, let the *Swine* d in the Tail, and under the Tongue, and to the grie- part apply a Plaiſter made of the yolk of an Egg, -wax, Wheat-flower, and *Burgundy*-pitch, ſlice Horſe- iſh, and ſcatter Coriander-ſeed in the Trough, when give him Bran and Waſh very warm.

Swains, Bruiſes, broken Claws, Bones out of Joynt, or ken, &c. an Excellent Plaiſter.

ake Oyl of Earth two Ounces, Stone pitch, and the e called Mellilot, of each an Ounce, Turpentine and -wax, of each an Ounce, the Juyce of Mugwort, Oyl of Bay-berries, of each an Ounce, make theſe in- Salve pretty thin, over a gentle Fire, waſh the afflict- place with Urine, and having ſpread a convenient ſter, bind it on hard, and bind it on with Flax.

For

For the Hooking Cough, or Cold.

Take the Juyce of Long-wort, and powder of I
rish, of each two Ounces, a quarter of a pint of
Oyl, the Juyce of Colts-foot, a Herb so called,
Ounce, give it fasting in a pint of warm Ale.

For the Pain in the Belly.

Take two Ounces of Fennel-seed, one of long P
an Ounce of Fennegreek, a handful of *May*-weed
two Ounces of Treacle, boyl these in a quart o
Beer, give it him fasting, and let him fast about fi
after.

For the Flux.

This Distemper is occasioned by an extraordinar
ativeness: To remedy it, bruise five or six Nut-g
little handful of Bettony, dried Slows, and white
of each an Ounce; Oyl of Turpentine, a quarter
Ounce; boyl them in a quart of Milk, and a pint of
negar, strain out the liquid part, and give it at twice
Morning and Evening, very hot.

For the Plague, or any Disease in the Mil

Take Methridate an Ounce, Ginger, Pepper,
flander-seeds, of each half an Ounce, Camomile-
a little handful, boyl them in a quart of Milk,
and give it hot.

For Diseases in the Eyes.

Wash them with the Juyce of Selendine, Housel
Bettony, blow through a Quill the powder of bur
som, or *Sepia*, and bind a rotten Apple, beaten fi
a Plaister over them.

How to know when a Swine is sick.

There are few Beasts more distempered or subjected to Diseases then Swine, though their Distempers are by many the fewer.

If you would know when the Swine is sick, without any violent Symptoms; then it is, when he hangs down his Ears, and has a dull Countenance, is queasie in his Appetite; and declines his feeding: But to come to a more certain Rule, though the former are sufficient tokens; draw half a dozen Brissels from the back, and if the roots or ends appear white, the Swine is in good health; but, if black, bloody or spotted, then is he afflicted with some inteinal Sickness, or has received some violent bruise or hurt, not outwardly discernable.

When you perceive any of these symptoms, boyl Coriander-seeds, and sweet Fennel in his Wash; then give him an Ounce of Methridate, and a quart of Olive-Oyl, in a quart of new Milk, very warm.

For eating infectious Herbs that makes them sick.

There are divers Herbs dangerous to Swine, and from which they ought with all diligence to be kept, *viz.* Mad-Chary, Milfoil, and Henbane, *&c.* If they sicken by eating any of these, to make them well again; boil wild Cucumbers, and Anni-seeds in water; season it with Bay-salt, and give it him to drink, which will make him evacuate from his Stomack, the Infectious Humour generated there by these Herbs.

For Rheums.

Dip a Rag in Brimstone, and at the end of a Stick, when lighted, hold it under his Nose, for a little time; after that, smoak him with Storax, scattered on a Pan of Coals: Then bruise Garlick, and make it into a Pill, with Salt-Butter, about the bigness of a Wall-Nut, oblige him to swallow it.

For

For Blood-shot, or bloody specks in the Eyes.

Wash the Eyes with the juice of Bettony and Turm... mixed with the juice of a rotten Apple, and give ... sliced Parsnips among his other Food to eat.

Imposthumes or Swellings about the Head or Throat.

For this, take Camomoile, Allows, and May-wee... each a good handful, boyl them when bruised, in a q... of White-wine-Vinegar; strain out the liquid part, ... sweeten it, if you please with brown Sugar: Then ... Tar, Bay-Salt, and Rye-flower; thicken it into a Plais... spread it, and lay it on the swelling, and it will draw ... to a head, so that if it break not of it self it may be lanc... ed, and the Corruption brought away.

For Vomiting or casting up Food.

This often happens by the Swines eating of Hemlock, Hens-Dung, or something very nauceous, and afflicting to the Stomack, and will make them fall into some da... gerous Distemper, if not speedily remedyed: Therefo... to do it, let him fast twelve hours, then give him ... in water, wherein Dill or Sweet-Fennel has been boyl... dissolve in a little Allom and Salt, and keep him wa... for twelve hours.

Diseases in the Gall.

If the Swine be afflicted with the overflowing of th... Gall, which occasions sundry Diseases, which in a litt... time may be known by the Skin, inclining somwhat to ... yellow, but particularly the Roof of the Mouth: Tak... an Ounce of Turmerick, and as much Bole-Armoniack, ... beat them into powder, add an Ounce of Honey, and ... Dram of Saffron, give these in a pint of sweet Wo... pretty hot, without straining.

For

For Lice, or Ticks.

Anoint the *Swine* for this, with Oyl of Turpentine, and lower of Brimstone; if any Maggots, or Putrefaction ppear, anoint the place with black Soap, and Tar, and ey will cease to generate.

For Thirst.

Excessive Thirst, through the heat of the *Swines* Body, d desire of cold things to allay it, agitates, and fer-ents the Blood, many times drawing on Feavers, and o-er hot Diseases, than to allay it, and prevent the ill con-quences, give him Sorrel boyled in Water, fasting, and hen driven out of the Sty, let him be in a place where may at liberty, bathe himself in cool Streams, or onds; and after this, he will not care to drink to ex-ess.

An excellent Oyntment for Fractures, Bruises, or broken Bones.

Take Sheeps-feet three Ounces, *Venice* Turpentine, and ees-wax, of each half an Ounce, Galbanum and Scorax, each a Dram, Oyl of Olives, half a pint, melt them ver a gentle Fire, and if too thick, add two Ounces of e Oyl of Camomile, and anoint the grieved part with it ann, when you bind it up.

For Leanness, falling away, and Scurf.

These proceed from corrupted Blood, proceeding from ing on Dunghills, in muddy places, or in the Sty's, on tten and corrupted Litter, and many times want of ood in the proper Seasons.

To remedy this, bleed the *Swine* under the Tail, rub m over hard with a Wyre-card, such as Wooll is carded ithal, to take off the Filth and Scurf, then mix a pound Hogs-lard, or the rusty Fat of Bacon, with a quarter a pound of Tar, and two Ounces of the flower of

Brimstone, rub him over with it, boyl Fennel in his Water, and give him clean Litter.

For the Hoop Evil.

This mostly happens in the hot Weather in *Summer*: To remedy it, keep him fasting twenty-four hours, boyl in his Water Stone-crop, or the Roots of wild Cucumbers, which, by cleansing his Stomack, will hinder the Vapours that arise from foul Digestion.

For the biting of a mad Dog.

Take new Chamberlye a quart, put into it two Ounces of Bay-salt, and as much Soot; also beat in it an adled Egg or two, boyl them till a third part be consumed, wash the Wound, and lay on a Plaister of Turpentine, and Bees-wax; and in twice or thrice doing, it will be cured.

For a Hog *that has been lugged by a Dog.*

Take three Ounces of Tar, as much Soap, and Mutton-suet, mix them well over a gentle Fire, then incorporate them with half a pint of White-wine-Vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of Olive-Oyl, and anoint the wounded place with it as hot as may be.

For the Milt-pain.

This is known by the reeling, and going on one side; and is cured by Honey and Wormwood boyl'd in Water.

The Murrain, its cure.

This is known by the *Swine's* abstaining from Meat, grunting heavily, dulness of the Eyes, throtling, and hanging of the Ears, and is very dangerous; therefore, when you perceive any of these Signs, boyl two handfuls of the Herb Liverwort, a handful of the whitest Hen-dung, and two Ounces of red Oaker, in a Gallon of Wash, give it

it warm, and if he refuse to take it, pour it down his Throat with a Drenching-Horn, and wash him with warm Water, wherein Rosemary and Bays have been boyled.

The Quinsey in Swine.

To this Disease a *Swine* is very much subject; and when you perceive it has taken them, let blood under the Tail, and in the Vein behind the Shoulder; and if the Kernels swell much under the Throat, or on the side of the Neck, let them blood under the Tongue, rub their Mouths with Salt and Wheat-flower; then take a handful of Daffidilly-Roots, as much Salt, and an Ounce of shaved Harts-horn, stamp the Roots, and boyl all these in Vinegar, give the *Swine* half a pint of it hot at a time, and anoint the swelling with Oyl of Spike.

For the Spleen, an excellent Remedy.

This comes principally by foul voracious feeding, to which, above all others, this Creature is very subject.

To remedy this Disease, give him the Juyce of Tamarine in Water, wherein the Coals of Heath hath been often quenched, and let him drink pretty often of it.

For pining and wasting.

This is perceived by his want of Appetite, in forsaking his Meat; and sometimes, when you bring him to his Meat, and he endeavours to feed, he instantly starts back, and falls down as dead: This many foolish People conclude, to proceed from Witchcraft, when, indeed, it is a natural Distemper.

To remedy this, shut up your *Swine* a whole day without Meat, or Water; the next day give them Water to drink, wherein the Roots of wild Cucumbers have been stamped, and strain'd, and let him fast an hour after; then give Bran boyled thick in Water, and so do two or three days, and the Cure will be wrought; for the Cucumbers will make him Vomit, and cleanse his Stomack, fitting

him for a good Appetite; and thereupon his Flesh will be recovered, if you give him hard Beans that have been steeped in Brine.

To prevent Pestilential Diseases.

Take a handful of the Roots of Polipodium, or Oak-Fern, stamp them well, and boyl them in a pint of White-wine; give the *Swine* half a pint when he is fasting, very hot, and it will purge him of Choler, to which the Creature is exceedingly subject, and is the Root, or Original of most Diseases that afflict him.

Of immoderate Thirst.

This in hot Weather greatly afflicts the *Swine*, and makes him covet cool places, Mires, and Water, and is very prejudicial to Health; for excess of drinking brings Distempers, that often prove fatal, and dangerous.

To remedy this, give them Water, wherein Housleek and Wood-sorrel has been boyled, Peg his Ear, and thrust a Peg made of the Root of Setwort into the Hole, so that it may stick fast there: This also is an approved remedy, for the inflaming of the Liver, or Lungs, by too much heat, and want of moisture.

For Boiles, or Blains.

Take an Ounce of Burgundy-pitch, as much Bees-wax and Turpentine, makes these into a Plaister, by well incorporating them over a gentle Fire, clip the Hair as close as you can round about; anoint the place well with Oyntment of Tobacco, with a little thin Tar mixed in it, lay on the Plaister, then take it off at two days end, and Lance the Sore, then take powder of burnt-Allom, scatter in it, and anoint and plaister it as before.

For

For a Thorn or Stub in the Foot.

Open the place hurt, with the point of a Knife, and if you can, draw it out, and anoint it with Oyl of Spike; if not, lay a Plaister of Stone-pitch and Turpentine to it, and it will draw it out with ease.

To help the Scowring.

This frequently happens through the sudden change of their Meat, especially in fatning-time, and much hinders their getting fat; as also puts the Owner to greater charge than need be, if not speedily remedyed, which is done with little cost; for to do it, is required no more than a pint of Verjuyce in two quarts of Milk, for the elder *Swine*; and for young Porklings, or Shoats, you may give it above a quarter of a pint, and it will in twice or thrice doing, stay the Scowring.

For the violent Pain in the Teeth.

This is usually occasioned by contracting Wind in the hollowness of their Teeth, and by the violence of the Pain, many times makes them run mad for a time.

To remedy this, Lance the Gums close to the Roots of the Teeth, rub them with Salt and burnt Allom, then wash the *Swines* Mouth with Vinegar, wherein Fennel-seed has been boyled, and blood him in the Ear, of the side where you perceive the Pain mostly to be, by opening a Vein just behind it.

The Frensie in Swine.

This is held many times to proceed from a Worm growing of putrefaction in the Head, near the Brain, by which means the Brain is hindered in its Office, and much afflicted, which causes Frensie and Madness: The surest Remedy for this, is to kill your Hog, if he be in good plight; for in the Sty he will be apt to beat himself to

death; or if abroad, break his Neck down any steep place; or trying the water beyond his strength, be there drowned; or what is as bad, by long swimming, tear his Throat out with his own Claws. However, if the Hog when so taken (for his Head cannot be open so far as to take out the Worm, and he live) be not in plight;

Take the Juyce of Briony-root, an ounce, put it into a quarter of a pint of single Poppey-water, pour it warm into the Hogs Noſtrils, and keep it in by holding up his Head; then give with his Meat, Colwort-leaves boyled in Vinegar.

To remedy want of feeding, and defects in the Liver, &c.

Give him half a dram of crude Antimony, in a Mess of warm Bran, and it will not only reſtore his Appetite when loſt, but alſo remedy the foulneſs of the Liver, and rid him of the Meaſles, if once they have entered the Fleſh.

For Leanneſs, Miſlike, Scurf, and Maingineſs, a moſt approved Remedy.

Theſe Diſeaſes proceed from corrupt blood, occaſioned by wet and foul lying, eſpecially on rotten wet Boards or rotten Litter in the Stye, and ſometimes from a ſcarcity of Meat and Water, and now and then Waſh or Whey, *&c.*

To cure it, let the Swine blood under the Tail; then with a Wool-card rub him from the back to the Tail, till all the filth and ſcurf come off, nay, till the skin it ſelf by it, and the blood come; then take Brimſtone, Goſe-greaſe, and Tar, make theſe up into an Ointment over a gentle fire, then with a fine bruſh diped in it, rub the Swine over with it, give him ſhort clean litter, and keep him in the Stye for two or three days with good warm food, and by this means the diſorder will be remedyed.

Of the Cause in Swine.

This happens by too much eating rotten Fruits, corrupting the blood; or Carrion, or other unwholsome things, especially wherein there is too much moisture and corruption. Hemlock or Henbane, if eaten, is a great producer of it; and to know when this afflicts your Swine, observe their Eyes; and if you see them heavy, dull, moist, or watering, it is a sign. Their averseness also to their Meat is another.

To remedy this, give your Swine a drench of warm water with Hens-dung in it; and in his wash, boyl Liverwort, a Herb so called, and red Oaker, some dryed Sloes, and Polipodium-roots, and give him lukewarm.

For Casting, Nauseating, or Vomiting.

This is a defect occasioned by the weakness of the Stomack, or its great foulness by eating unwholsome Food; and is known by his straining and striving to cast; his often gaping and shaking his head; when you perceive any of these signs, as also leanness and falling away, if it have continued long.

To remedy it, give him splent Beans and Fennel-seed mixed well together, and they will by their astringency, strengthen his Stomack, and restore Appetite.

For dangerous Impostumes in any part, an approved Remedy.

These troublesom Sorrances or Tumors being gathered by evil Humours, are very dangerous, if not timely remedyed. They happen in many parts of their Bodies, as under their Throats, Ears, Bellies, and oft on their Sides. To remedy these:

If they be soft, and come to a head naturally, you may lance them; if not, you must use means to bring the Corruption into a body that they may come to a head proper to be lanced or break of themselves; and to this purpose, use a Plaister made of Tar, Turpentine, and Oyl of Spike,

or the Juyce of Lilly-roots; and when the Tumor is to be lanced, press it between your Finger and Thumb and having given a small slit with a fine Instrument, put out the Corruption, and put in a Tent of Linnen-rag or Flax dipped in Oyl of Peter, and anoint the Wound with Salt-Butter; blood him likewise under the Tongue, and his Mouth well with Meal and Salt well mixed together, and cover over the Orifice of the wound with a Plaister of Diaculum, and in a few dressings it will be well; but if there be any proud or putrefied flesh in it, put in some burnt roach Allom in fine powder, and it will consume away.

For the Murrain, another excellent Remedy.

This Disease is much incident to Swine in the Spring, especially where they eat Grass among which young Hemlock springs up. It is known by the dull and redness of the Eyes; the little List the Swine has to stir; his heavy grunting, and much hanging down his Head.

To remedy this; take the roots of Water or Garden Lilies, bruise them, and squeeze out the Juyce, mix a quarter of a pint of it with half a pint of Salad Oyl, and half an Ounce of Turmerick finely beaten into powder, give it the Swine in a Horn, that it may the better go down his Throat; and when you perceive him grow hot, or sweat, blood him under the Ears, Tongue, and Tail, and give him cooling Washes to drink, with a little Bay-Salt sprinkled in it.

For Laxativeness.

This many times wastes them, if it continues long, and not only hinders their growth, but their fatning; though it is easily remedyed, by giving them Milk and Verjuyce to drink; and Beans, Pease, Barley, and such like dryed Meats for their Food: For want of Verjuyce, Vinegar or the Juyce of sower Grapes will do the like.

A peculiar way to prevent a Sow from the un-naturalness of eating or destroying her own Pigs.

Some Sows being used much to Carrion, and now and then to the snaping up of live Poultry, will, if they be not well fed and looked to, un-naturally eat their own Pigs; and this it seems is not new to these voracious Creatures, for we find the antient *Saxons* looked on it so barbarous and un-natural, they made a Law, *That any Sow which eat her own Pigs, should be burnt alive.*

This destroying or eating their Pigs as soon as farrowed, springs from an un-natural greediness in them; which to remedy, you must watch her when she farroweth; and if she be accustomed to such Tricks, take away the Pigs as they fall; then take the Rickling or underling Pig, and wash it all over with the Juyce of Stone, a Herb so called, and put it again to the Sow, and if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit extreamly, and be so sick, that the pain and disorder she finds in it, will deter her from doing the like again: But of all the cures for such an un-natural Beast, is to fat and kill her, for there are but few Sows that are guilty of this trick.

A present way to encrease Milk.

Some Sows when they have farrowed, are deficient in Milk to bring up their Farrow; in this case, to make her speedily give Milk, which is (especially at first) the most wholsome and nourishing to them; give her Sow-Thistle to eat; if she refuse it raw, scald it, when choped small among Bran; And to relish her Stomack to an Appetite, whereby Milk may have wherewithal to encrease by feeding, give her Colwort-leaves boyl'd in Vinegar; and for her food, Pease, scalded Bran, and splent Beans, and she will give much Milk, and become lusty.

A Cordial for a Sow, sick in, or after her Farrowing.

Take a handful of dryed Rose-leaves, a few Leaves of Baum, and Flowers of Lavender, boyl these in a quart of Ale, sweeten the Liquid part when strained out, with a little brown Sugar, give her half a pint at a time warm with a drenching Horn; and this will help her also in her farrowing, and make the Pigs come kindly away, not by violent straining, or other accident.

For a Sow that is apt to cast her Pigs untimely.

This is a fault they are seldom guilty of, as being of a very hot nature, and not subject to flegmatick Humours that mostly occasions Abortion; but sometimes it happens, especially where any violence has been offered by strokes, daging with Dogs, or wrenching themselves through narrow Gaps of Pales; sometimes by the unnatural launching of other Swine; and it is known before hand, if notice be taken of it, by their often lying down, mournful grunting, foaming much at Mouth, and redness of their Eyes; when you perceive these things,

Take a handful of Pellitory; if that be not to be got, Featherfew; as much Hyssop and Lavender; boyl them in the Wash, and having strained the Herbs, give it warm; if any bruise has been taken, let blood under the Ears.

To know when a Sow is near her farrowing time.

When this time approaches, her Eyes will look dull and heavy; she will, if at large, be searching up and down in corners for a secret convenient place; and when she has found own to her mind, she will take Straw in her Mouth, and carry it thither; if she be confined, she will be making her Nest by lightning up the Litter; and lying round more in one place than another, hold up her Nose, to scent if any one be coming near her; beat other Hogs from her, often turn round, yet seem fearful of lying down, for fear of tumbling her new made Bed before the

time

me she is to use it. When you see these things, give her ...ped Whey and Bran to hearten and strengthen her in ...at she is to undergo, for it will not be long e're she ...will fall down.

For blindness in Pigs newly farrowed.

Sometimes it happens, especially in cold frosty Weathers, that Pigs, by defect in the Sows Womb, or excessive sharpness of the Air, become blind: To remedy this, that it may not continue on them, give them in their Milk, Juyce of Selendine, and wash their Eyes with the same Juyce with a Feather dipped into it warm, and they will be restored.

Thus much for Swine, being all that is necessary to be considered of them in every point.

THEIR

Nature and Kind, and the Advantage accruing by feeding them.

A

A TREATISE OF GOATS, THEIR

Nature and Kind, and the Advantage accruing by feeding them.

Goats, their Profitableneſs: How to make choice of good Breeders, with the marks to know them, &c.

THOUGH ſome parts of *England* are not much acquainted with this ſort of Cattle, yet the greater part is; as alſo the Principality of *Wales*: And indeed their Fleſh, when young, is very dainty in the Opinion of many; equaling, if not exceeding Veniſon; and their Milk exceeding nouriſhing: Beſides, their Skins and Hair are fit for various uſes, and bring not a little Profit to thoſe that trade in them. The Patriarchs of old held Goats in much eſteem, and bred up multitudes of them, making very ſavory Meat of their Kids;

Kids; and so indeed should we at this day, were we wanting of those numerous flock of Sheep, &c. which daily supply the Table. However, it is a Domestick Creature, and follows in course to be taken notice of in this Book.

The Goats have many things common with the Sheep, for they usually go to Buck about the same time. There are in some places two sorts of these, the hairy sort, and the smooth; and those that have Wens and Warts under their Chins, are taken to be the fruitfulest; their Udders will be great, the Milk thick, and the quantity much. There is in these, as in other Cattle, something to be considered in their choice, especially for breeding; and for this matter, to keep my preceeding Method, I shall lay down some Rules.

And first, of the Hit, or Buck Goat; Observe in your chasing him, that he be well horned and bearded; his Main thick, his Head long, and his Neck short; his Legs fleshy, his Eyes sprightly, and somewhat large; his Ears large, and somewhat declyning.

Secondly, as for the She Goat, in your choice, observe that her Udders be large, her Belly deep, and body long; her Legs short, well Buttocked, and a compleat Head.

The best time for the Female to suffer the Male, and be covered for breed, is about the beginning or middle of February, if the Weather be not too extream, by reason of hard Frosts that many times continue the greater part of that Month, if not beyond.

How to order them in their Covering; the proper Season; and how, after they have brought forth, to bring up the young; with the manner of feeding them.

There is one thing remarkable in these Creatures; the Male, by a kind of instinct in Nature, know his Prerogative, and always goes before the Female: As for buying them, you cannot expect they should be entirely healthy, because the heat, and a rank humour in their Bodies, make them almost always fervorish or aguish.

The best kind for Breeders, are those that constantly bring forth twice a year. The Goat is dole to engender

at

at seven Months old, being according to the Proverb, even, *As Letchmous as a Goat*; for the Male, whilst he has not been weaned, will be leaping his Dam, if he finds no other for his purpose; which, too early beginning, makes him wax feeble; and before he be six years old, unable to get any Kids, especially such as worth Rearing; and therefore, after he has passed his fifth year, he is no longer fit for your turn; as for a Breed, you may put them to be covered again at the latter end of the *Summer*, or beginning of *Autumn*; and though your Kids be brought forth by young Goats of a year, or under two, yet the best way for their thriving, is to put them to suckle to a Milch Goat of two or three years old, so let the young one breed, and the elder bring them up, and there will be no time lost in procuring a good Flock; suckle them, and otherways order them in all cases as the Lambs when they are weaned; yet with this caution, that being more unruly and wanton than the Lamb, care must be taken that they hurt not themselves, or others.

To Brouse on, give green Boughs, especially Sprays of the Vine, which they exceedingly covet; and, where they come among Vineyards, do much damage, which occasion of the *Ancients* to sacrifice them to *Bacchus*, their fabled God of Wine, that he might be satisfied by the Deaths of some, for the Mischief the rest had done: After three, they are not very good to breed, but for procuring such Kids as you design to dispose of very young; and past four, their Breed is good for little. The first leaping is accounted uncertain; the second frequently speedeth, but the third carries a certainty with it.

The Age of Goats, and many other things observable in them, as to their Knowledge, Housing, &c.

The Age of these Creatures are to be taken notice of by the Circles of their Horns, from their first growing till eight years, and then they are altogether past their best, and not worth buying, unless for their Skins, and Hair. The Females of those that are wanting of Horns, and called *Pollards*, give the best and sweetest Milk, of

which some make good Butter and Cheese, especially if mingled with Ews and Cows Milk; it gives it a pleasant taste, and occasions it to keep longer than any other; and many are of Opinion, they see as well by Night as Day: They always in their Lyings down, lay their Faces one from the other, and in that manner feed; to be more watchful against Danger, which way soever it may be likely to assail them by the means of Wolves, Dogs, or other Ravenous Creatures; and if abroad, they fence the young ones in the midst of them, that they may be able to defend them, unless they be unruly and break out, for which they are often chastised by their Dams.

This is a very sensible Creature, and cautious of Danger; for *Nurianus* reports, he once saw a couple of them accidentally meet on a Bridge very narrow, and long, over a rapid Stream, which, by reason of the straightness would not suffer them to return; then to go backwards, as it were, blindfold, seemed more hazardous; whereupon, one of them lay, leisurely down, and suffered the other to go over him; yet in Rockey and Mountainous places they will climb and run up Cliffs prodigiously, especially in the Mountainous parts of *Wales*, where many of them are wild, and hunted by the Gentry there, as their chief Recreation; and in common Inns you may see them run on the Ridges of Houses, like a Cat, yet they dread to take the Water, and will not, unless very much forced to it, by Frights.

Extream Heat more than extream Cold afflicts them, because they are hot by Nature, especially those with young; and therefore, in such times in Summer, Heat drives them to Shades. Let them be used in Copies, or under Hedges, and they will by that means grow fat; and in the Cold, House them, at least those that are with young, and most tender; feed them with Oats, Peaſe, and Wheat-Ears. It is better, if you have a Conveniency, to keep them in sundry little Flocks, than altogether, for Healths sake.

How

How their Housing ought to be, the care as much as possible to keep them from Diseases.

Keep Goats as well as Deer, from Vines, and choice Fruit-trees, for there they will make a miserable spoil, by plucking off the tender Branches, and their hunting and bruising, hinder them from kindly growing ever after.

As for their Standings, when Housed in *Summer*, let them be Airy, and *Winter* close and warm, having for the purpose two Windows, one to the *North*, and the other to the *South*, so that you may let in the Sun, or cool Air at pleasure, as the Season requires it.

Let it be hard under their Feet, descending, that the Urine may pass into the Sink, and not offend them; the Flooring must be hard, and the best is accounted of Stone, either flat, or pibble; as for their Littering, if it be sweet and clean, little will serve them, and in the *Spring*, *Summer* and *Autumn*, small green Boughs, Sedge and Rushes are most pleasing and delightful to them; and the best way to keep them from Diseases, is to keep their House clean, for ill Scents mainly offend and afflict them, insomuch, that they presently fall sick, and when they do, especially of some Diseases, it is very dangerous; for they drop not as other Cattle, by degrees, but fall down dead as fast as may be, so that twenty out of a hundred that seemed to be well over Night, have been found dead in the Morning.

And having thus far treated of this kind of Cattle in General, and Particulars: It now remains, I follow my former Method, to treat accurately of the Causes, Symptoms, and Cures of their Diseases.

eases

Diseases most incident to Goats; their Causes, Symptoms, Prevention, and choice Receipts for their Cure, &c.

For the Feaver, or Ague.

THESE Distempers, and especially the first, are incident to Goats, and very rarely, especially of any years standing, they are altogether without it; it is occasioned by too much heat in the Blood, by reason of their Lustfulness, or indeed, that which prompts them to it, and is known by an interchange of Heat and Cold. To remedy this:

Let them blood under the Tongue, then take a great Thistle, Roots of Fern, and Reeds, of each a moderate handful, bruise them well, Coriander seeds two Ounces, the Juyce of Sorrel as much, Peels or Rinds of Citron, or Lemon, an Ounce and a half, boyl them in three pints of running Water, and give the Beast the liquid part to drink.

Another for the same.

Take a handful of Bean-flower, an Ounce of Allom beaten in powder, a few Roots of Pollipodium of the Oak, boyl them in two quarts of Skim-Milk, or Whey, and give to it four times, the liquid part strained out pretty warm.

For the Dropsie.

This is a Disease Goats are many times troubled with, proceeding from wet feeding, and too much lying abroad in foggy Weather, or in Marish damp Grounds, and is known by the cumerousness or puffing up of their Skin, which if you push with your finger, will indent, and not presently rise again.

To

To remedy this, Lance the Skin a little under the Sh-
der, and put a Rag dipped in the Oyl of Bays betwe-
and the Flesh, and so often renew it, and by thus ke-
it tented, the Water will flow to that part and evac-
give him, if you have a conveniency, at the same
Hop tops the tenderest, and the tender sprays of
or Beech, to brouse on; however, give him a
of Milk at twice, wherein a handful of Dwarf
has been boyled.

For the Murrain or Pestilence.

These are Diseases fatal to this kind of Cattle, and
though many times they seem lusty and well, yet by
denly taking them, they will drop down very fat,
immediately dye; therefore always have the follow-
things to remedy so great a loss, which so little time
procure in a readiness, to preserve them safe. Take
tops of Rue, Baum and Vervine, of each a handful,
them in two quarts of Sider, till a third part be con-
med, strain it out and infuse in it a quarter of an Ounce
Saffron and two Ounces of Methridate, or *London* Treac-
and give half a pint at a time warm, and according
the number of your Goats, make a greater quantity,
have it in a readiness; and as soon as you see this Disco-
per appear amongst them, separate as many as you pe-
ceive infected, and put them into warm, but Airy place

For Pains in the Head.

This sometimes afflicts them even to Madness, occasio-
ed by violent Heats first contracted by being in cold wa-
places, or unwholsome feeding; it is known by their
reeling and staggering, running their Heads against any
thing that stands in their way. For this:

Blood them in the Neck, and under the Tongue, take
Mather, a little handful; Turmerick, half an Ounce; a few
tops of Hysop, Sage and Rosemary; boyl them in fair Wa-
ter, strain out the liquid part, and give it warm.

For

For Faintness, or Dizziness.

This proceeds from Heat, or want of seasonable Food, and is easily known by the languishing of their Eyes and feebleness.

To remedy it, wash them with Water, wherein Hyssop has been boyled, infuse a Dram of Saffron, and two Ounces of Dioscordium in a pint of new Milk, and give it warm, after it some Holm, Oak, or Vine Sprays to browse on, and scatter Feanegreek-seed among their Provender.

For Scabs, or Scurf.

These are occasioned by gross Humours, proceeding from too much rank feeding, and which they are not often troubled withal. To remedy it,

Bleed well, then give them Bole-Armoniack, Bay-salt, and the juyce of stamped Honey-suckle-leaves boyled in fair Water, and wash them with Chamberlye.

For Leanness, or Consuming.

Boyl two or three handfuls of Lupins in a quart of Water, and as much Vinegar, strain it out, and give half a pint at a time, and it will bring them to feed and grow very Fleshy.

For the Surfeit.

This comes by over driving, and heat, when they stand still, and too suddenly cool; or by greedily brousing on unwholsome Boughs, or Herbs; and sometimes is known by breaking out, but oftner by their lolling out their Tongues, and panting for Breath; dulness of their Eyes, heat of their Horns and Feet.

To remedy this, take a good handful of Ground-Ivy, stampe it, and boyl it in a quart of fair Water, strain out the liquid part, and put in an Ounce of *Venice-Treacle*, or Methridate, give half a pint at a time warm, and keep the afflicted Goats in dry places.

For

For a Stub, Thorn, or other hurt in the Feet, &c.

These Hurts often come by clambering craggy places, and frequently, the sharp Stones getting their Claws, much hurt their Feet; to cure them fects that may happen of these kinds:

Take an Ounce of yellow Bees-wax, half an O Turpentine, a quarter of a pint of Linseed-Oy quarter of an Ounce of Verdigrease in powde these in a very soft Salve, or Oyntment, which, stirring, you may soon do; then wash the grieved with Urine, spread some of the Salve, or Oyntmen and bind it on with Flax and Leather.

This Oyntment is good to heal up old Sores, Botches, Blains, green Wounds; to asswage Sw and reduce Bruises to a sound state; also in Frac Bones, over-straining of the Sinnews, and the like.

For Diseases, or Defects in the Eyes of Goats.

These Distempers are sundry, coming by Blows, or different effects of Heat, and Cold, which makes Eyes sore, dazy, inclined to Watering, or Rheums over them, Specks, Spots, or Scales.

When any of these happen, take Pimpernel, and Fe bright, of each a handful, boyl them in a quart of Water, till the third part be consumed, then strain out liquid part, and wash the Eyes with it; but for Specks you must blow into their Eyes some time before you wi them, burnt Allom, or burnt Salt finely powdered.

For Defects in the Lungs.

Take the Leaves of Bramble, or Dewberry-leaves, either a handful, the Roots of Scabeus, and Comfry, each an Ounce, bruise and boyl these in small Beer, and give it warm half a pint at a time twice or thrice.

To prevent Breaking out, and Swelling their Hair.

is many times happens by their foul lying, feeding, or the like, and renders the Goats not only uncomly, the fore-runner of dangerous Diseases, if not sud- prevented. To do which, Take

llebore, or Bares-foot, a good handful, Sutherwood quantity. Stamp them, and boyl them in a quart of give half a pint at a time, and it will purge the l, cease the effects of the bad Humours, and pre- any further Mischief, or Danger from the increase of

A general Purge for the Goats, *&c.*

ke two Ounces of Antimony, a handful of Spurg- el, a good handful of wild Cucumbers, bruise these to- r, boyl them in a gallon of running Water, and give a pint in a Morning before they come to any full feed- and it purges Blood and Choler in a good measure, s the violence of the Feaver, and makes them after- thrive very well.

To stench Bleeding at the Nose.

is many times happens through excess of Heat, and oulness of the Blood that gathers in the Head. To ly it:

ke a handful of Ash-leaves, as much of young Nettle- or the tops of Yarrow, or rest Harrow, bruise them, out the Juyce, and mixing it with Vinegar, give it east, and spirt a little up the Nostrils, and the bleed- will immediately stay.

ely the Convulsions, or Cramps that occasion their Halt- or Lameness.

is comes by taking sudden Colds after Heats, which s in the Nerves and Sinnews: To remove it, chafe the grieved part with Oyl of Turpentine, or Spike, and

and give a quarter of a pint of Sallad-Oyl to drink, and scatter Carraway-seeds, and Coriander-seeds into his provender.

For Pains in the Belly.

This happens by Wind in the Bowels, or raw Digestion in the Stomack: To remedy it,

Take a handful of Camomile, as much of Bay-leaves, boyl them in a quart of small Beer, and give the liquor part hot at twice.

A TREATISE OF ASSES,

As to thier

ature, Breeding, Feeding, Order-ing, and Curing the sundry Dis-eases incident to them.

erations on the Ass, *his Hardiness, and manner of eding.*

THE *Ass* is the hardiest of all Domestick Creatures, seeming by Nature, to be framed for Labour; its Feed is indifferent to it, and any thing that is proper to be eaten by Cattle, it make a good Meal of. The simplicity of this Crea-is said in *History*, to make *Heraclitus* (who always, t this time, wept for the Pride, Covetousness, and ry of Mankind) to laugh; for, passing along, every

solitary

solitary, having a little before seen Luxurious Tables spread with all manner of Dainties Sea and Land could afford, he espied a poor *Ass* contenting himself with Thistles, mumbling them with as much pleasure, as if he had the best Provinder imaginable; which made him prefer his Indifferency before the pretended Wisdom of discontented, covetous Persons, who having never so much are grasping at more, and never truly enjoy what they really in one kind properly possess: But to return.

The Ass likewise brouses on Briar-staks, will eat Chaff pleasantly; and indeed, by reason of his hardiness, and the few Diseases incident to him, requires little looking to, although his Labour is considerable; for though here (by reason of the abundance of good Horses) riding on him is accounted scandalous, and not used but by the meaner sort; yet in other Countries, they are used by great Ladies, as Palfreys, with Embroidered Carpets, and guilded Trapings thrown over them. However, if we abate this in *England*, and should lay them aside as useless for riding, there is notwithstanding, much business they are capable of: For, as to carrying Burthens, the larger sort are comparable to Horses; they will hold out a long way without fainting or tireing. Then, for drawing Burthens in a Cart, they are very serviceable; as also at the Plough, in light ground, or where there is no stoves of Trees, stiff Clay, or large Stones; for indeed, any Creature put beyond its strength, is foiled and disordered, and makes it unpleasant to him for the future.

Of Covering, and the proper time; their order in bringing forth, &c.

The breeding of these Creatures are in all particulars the same with the Mares, both in time and manner; And for a good breed, the Male and Female must be both of a reasonable Age, large bodied, sound, and of a good kind. The Male must be at least three years old; for from three to ten, they are very fit for breeding, though they bring forth their Colts sometimes at two years and a half; but it appears by the bad thriving, not to be so well, nor good for Service or Continuance.

To make the She-Ass retain the Seed, you must, after she has been well leaped, drive her up and down for an hour, or more, a handsome pace. She seldom bringeth forth two at once, and appears to have a kind of shame in her delivery; for when she finds her burthen ready to come forth, she will, if possible, retire into some dark shady place to avoid being seen. They bring forth their Foal in a twelve Month; and for a good breed it is convenient to let them be covered but once in two years, that they may bear kindly every other year. *Aristotle* accounts their Lives to be thirty years, and indeed they are very healthy, being afflicted with but a few Diseases.

The best covering time is from the twentieth of *May*, to the tenth of *June*; and whilst they are with Foal, they must not be greatly laboured, nor hard driven; but labour does the Male good, for by reason of his extream lecherousness, he grows nought if he stands idle.

The ordering and weaning the Ass-Colt; when to break him; Considerations of its Nature, and the housing required.

As for the ordering the Ass-Colt when cast, suffer it the first year to run with the Dam; and the next, tye him up gently with her, only in the night time: The third is a fit season to break him, and render him tractable for labour, which will not be very difficult to do, by reason of his innate dulness and easiness to be handled. There is in this Creature a great love towards her young; for if it be in danger, and cry out for help, she will not stick, if possible, to run through a circling fire to it. But above all things, they dread the Water, not willingly careing to dip the tips of their Hoofs in it; and indeed the much wetting their Hoofs in travel, or wet grounds, is the cause of most of their Distempers; neither, unless exceeding dry, will the Ass, of her own accord, willingly drink in any strange Water; and when they drink, they do it so manerly, as if they were afraid to touch it with their Lips. Some, who have been curious to search into the reason of it, affirm, that seeing the shaddow of their goodly large ears in the Water, in which they take great Pride, they

are offended, and ſuddenly draw back, as fearing they are wetted.

They delight to lodge in wide Rooms, and by reaſon of the melancholly quality that abounds in them, they among all Creatures, if any thing at all, are the leaſt delighted in Muſick; and for the ſame reaſon troubled with fearful dreams, which make them not only groan and make piteous noiſe in their ſleep, but alſo, if they be near any hard thing, to beat their Feet and Heads, whereby they much hurt and bruiſe themſelves; but much more thoſe of their kind, that lye near them.

How to order the Aſs in ſnowey, or hard froſty Weather, when there is little to be got abroad.

In the Winter Seaſon, if the Snow be on the ground eſpecially, you muſt feed him in the Houſe, with Chaff, ſweet Peaſe-Straw, and Hay chopped ſhort; hard Biſket or chipings of coarſe Bread beaten ſmall; and to comfort and keep them in heart, fit for ſervice, give them now and then Bran in ſweet Whey, skim Milk, or Wort; but it muſt be very thick, or, for the reaſon before mentioned, he will hardly fiſh for it, though never ſo hungry. Take care to let them ſtand dry, and if their Hoofs grow out of ſhape, pare them, and bring thim into a faſhionable form, that they may grow in thickneſs; in many places where they labour much, or go on ſtony ground, they are ſhooed; but this muſt be done lightly, and within compaſs, that they interfeer not, to lame them in their treading.

Diſeaſes

Diseases particularly incident to them; and their Cures.

Pains in the Head.

THis comes from wet and cold in travel or lying; and sometimes of extream heat in the hot Summer Season.

To remedy this, take *Polipodium* of the Oak, a handful; Wood-Sorrel, or Field-Sorrel, a like quantity; boyl them in stale Beer, and give it him hot; soon after let him blood behind the Ears.

For defects in the Lungs.

This is known by his heavy and painful breathing, his lamentable braying, not clear, but inwardly as it were.

To remedy this defect, boyl Liquorish well bruised two Ounces; Centory a little handful, in three pints of running Water, till a third part be consumed; then give it him at two equal potions well strained, Morning and Evening fasting.

For the Hide-bound.

This is occasioned by being too much in the wet and cold; To remedy it:

Let him blood under the Tail; rub him well over with hard wisps; boyl the roots of Fennel in new Wort, a handful to a quart; add an ounce of Lupins, and half as many Camomile-Flowers; give it as a drench, a pint at a time, Morning and Evening.

To purge Melancolly.

Take three or four Laurel-leaves, a sprig or two of Savin, a quarter of an Ounce of Stibium, boyl them, well

bruised, in a quart of Whay, and give him the liquid part well strained, to drink, and let him fast six hours after.

For Madness or Giddiness.

This is occasioned by the contending of heat and cold in the Brain; from Vapour arising by bad digestion. To remedy it:

Take a handful of the tops of Rue, and Cardus, boyl them in a pint of White-wine; and just before you give it him, bleed in the Temple-Veins. Tye him up close in an airey place, for six hours; then give him Water wherein wild Cucumer-roots have been boyled, and good Litter.

To prevent Diseases.

Pick his feet clean from gravel and dirt; wash them with warm Chamberlye, and stopt them with Goats or Beef Suet; over that Flax, dipped in Tar: Give him in a pint of Ale, an ounce of Methridate, and a quarter of Olive Oyl.

For Swellings, Sores, Bruises, broken Bones, Sprains, and the like, do as in case of Bullocks, Sheep, *&c.*

A

TREATISE

OF

Mules, or Moiles.

THEIR

Generation, Breeding, Feeding, Diſeaſes, &c. And the Cure.

Conſiderations on the Generating Mules: Directions to chuſe your Stallion and Mare for a large and good breed.

THE Moile or Mule, among other Domeſtick Cattle, I conceive neceſſary to treat of, as being a Beaſt commendable for its enduring much Labour and Travel; kept with little, and not ſubject to many Diſeaſes.

It is generally held, that if the She Aſs and the Horſe engender, they beget the She Mule or Moile; and that the contrary is done by a Stone-Aſs upon a Mare: This latter however, muſt be the far better way, becauſe the

Mare is larger, and affords greater Nourishment to it in the Womb, and can more conveniently suckle it; so that consequently it will grow larger, stronger, and be of a more lively temper; and in this case the Ass is never fitter to cover the Mare, than when he has been hard driven, riden, or laboured, for then the Blood, and Humours being stirred, and moved in the parts, render him the most active and vigorous for Performance.

This Ass-Stallion, (if you intend a good large Stock) that covers your Mare, must be well chosen; that is, well trussed of Body, full and Brawny Thighed, his Head lean and small, his Breast full and large, his Ears large, and standing well upright, his Body of a very darkish Colour, or spotted brown.

The Mare properly to be chosen for this Business, ought not to be under four years old, nor to exceed ten; let her Shape be as lovely as may be, in case you choose her for a Breed of good Horses, but it matters not whether her Stature be extraordinary large; she goes in this case full Eleven Months, and sometimes more, and must have good usage and feeding.

How to order the Mare and Foal, and oblige the Mare that is backward, to consent to be covered, &c.

When your Mare is near Foaling, put her into a warm closeplace, and take care that she comes to no Damage, by over-reaching, or straining; when she has Foaled, take it from her, and the most expedient way will be, to put it to a Mare that has a Colt sucking, till the Dam has gathered Strength: This must be put to the second Mare in a dark place, lest she refuse it, till she become better acquainted.

Now there may in this Undertaking arise some difficulty, to oblige the Ass to cover the Mare, or she to receive him, being something of a different kind, but may be facilitated by early familiarity, as thus:

The Ass-Colt that you intend for your Stallion, may be taken young from his Dam, and put to a young milch Mare, so that being brought up among that kind, he will be

be no stranger to them, nor they to him. But where this cannot be ordinarily done, high feeding will make him mettlesom, and lustful; you must also put first an indifferent Ass-Colt to her, that if she beat him it may not matter as to the discouragement of the Stallion you intend; and when he has wooed her that she seems something pliable, then put the right Stallion to her, who will soon cover her, for these Creatures are naturally lustful; but you must take care you put him to a Mare that has never been covered by a Horse, lest her coyness, or immeasurable beating him, not only cools his Courage, but dulls, and puts him altogether out of his Amorous fit, so that ten to five, if he be ever brought to be free in this kind of business afterward; and by this means you may procure your desire.

When you have brought up the Colts to a weaning time, which may be at three or four Months; turn him into some close Pasture, make him gentle and tractable by feeding him, letting him eat out of your hand, either sweet Grass, short sweet Hay, choped Straw or Chaff; for this kind of Creature, as I have said, will be kept with little, and fare hardly; but that which he has must be sweet and good.

Proper Housing for a Mule, and how to order him in riding or labouring.

As for his stabling, it must be dry, pretty airy, not too hot in Summer, nor cold in Winter; though in seasonable Weather, they covet better Lodging then the Litter of their Feeding in dry Pasture. One of these thus brought up, may be backed or put to work about three years old; they will hold labour extreamly, run very swiftly, and of an easie pace; so that in divers Countries beyond the Seas, they are chiefly used by the great Ladies as Palfreys, or to the same use and purpose of our Pad Nags; great esteem being set upon them, and their value prized higher than considerable good Horses. These Creatures *Pliny* allows by a natural Course to live fifty years; they are serviceable in the Plough, where the Husbandman is

not unreasonable to put them beyond their Strength *viz.* in such stiff or rooty ground as requires a strong draught of Horses or Oxen, *&c.*

Diseases, &c. Most incident to Mules their Cause, Symptoms, and proper Remedy for their Cure.

For the Feaver, &c.

THE Distempers this Creature is afflicted with, are indifferent both to the Horse, and the Ass; but if they be well used, they are very few, and the principal is the Feaver, by reason of their dryness, cholerick Humour, and heat of their Blood; it is known by the burning heat of their Hoofs, Ears, and redness of their Eyes.

To remedy this, bruise two handfuls of Pursley, strain out the Juyce into half a pint of White-wine, and give it him in a Drenching-horn; then Blood him, and give him four hours after a Mash, made of Malt, or Wheat-bran.

For Pains in the Head.

This sometimes afflicts them, that they fall down, as with the Staggers, Turning, or Giddyness, especially when they are too much Laboured, or over-much Travelled in hot Weather.

To remedy this, Bleed them in the Temple-veins, and the Roof of the Mouth; rub his Mouth with Salt and Vinegar, and give a Head or two of Garlick bruised, and boyled in a pint of Vinegar, and give him the one half of the liquid part to drink, and pour the other warm into his Nostrils, holding up his Head, by drawing it to the Rack with a Halter, about half a quarter of an Hour, and give him a Mash of Lupins and Barley.

For

For broken Wind.

This but ſeldom happens to them, by reaſon of the lightneſs of their Body, and not over Purſiveneſs; and when it does, is not eaſily cured; however, to uſe the beſt means, *viz.*

Take an Ounce of Anniſeeds, a handful of Raſins, and half an Ounce of the powder of Liquoriſh, as much Allom burnt, and bruiſed, then put them into two quarts of Water, wherein two handfuls of Smallage has been boyled, and give him, (when they have been infuſed a conſiderable time, in it, over a gentle Fire) half a pint at a time of the liquid as hot as may be; Ride him gently, and then bring him home to a warm Houſe, Litter him; and do thus five or ſix times, intermitting a day between.

To harden the Hoofs.

The Hoofs of this Creature, if going in the Wet, will be apt to be very ſoft, ſo that the Shooes, if ſhe have any on, will draw, and the Hoof apt to be much injured by ſplitting, or fretting.

To remedy this, rub them well over with Oyl of Turpentine, then bind on them a Plaiſter made of the ſame Oyl, and ſlacked Lime, and let him ſtand in a dry Houſe for twelve hours.

For the brittle, or rugged Hoof.

Scrape off the Scurf, or ſhelly Subſtance, with a ſharp paring Knife, pick and cleanſe the Feet from Gravel and Dirt, waſh them with warm Water, and after he has ſtood a while in the Trough of warm Water, make an Oyntment of Tallow, Bees-wax, and Neatsfoot-Oyl, anoynt his Hoofs with them as hot as may be, and bind them up with Cloaths, and in twice or thrice ſo ordering, they will be ſoft and plyable.

For Diseases in the Eyes, Rheums, &c.

If Specks, or any other the like Disaster happen in the Eye, to obstruct the Sight, take burnt Allom, and Bole Armoniack finely powdered, and sifted, blow it into the Eyes through a Quill, and when a pretty while he has winked hard, spurt in some White-wine Vinegar.

For Rheums, purge his Head, by giving him Rue, and Hyssop, boyled in fair Water.

For any Strain or Sprain, new or old.

If it be in the Leg, clip away the Hair, and bleed the Shackle-vein, then take two Ounces of the Oyl of Turpentine, heat it hot in a quarter of a pint of strong Beer, and when the bleeding is over, chaff it in strongly with your hand, then swathe it a day, then lay on it a Charger of Soap and Brandy, well mixed, as hot as may be; renew it twice or thrice, and then ride him gently on even Ground, and in a little time he will be recovered. This may be done in any other part with exact management, and be also exceeding helpful in Bruises, or the like.

A TREATISE

Of the various sorts of

HOUNDS,

And their proper use, *viz.*:

Spannels *for Land and Water, the House-Dog, and the Shepherd's Mastiff.*

SINCE Dogs are very serviceable Domestick Creatures, it will not be amiss to place them towards the compleating of this Book; for among Irrational Creatures, they may justly claim a place both for the Love, and the advantage they bring to Man, being very sensible Creatures, and largely capable of Instructions; and according to their kinds, are appropriated and designed for sundry Uses, being distinguished by Names and Distinctions suitable to their Natures, *viz.*

The Grey-hound.

This is a Dog of a curious fine Make; and to distinguish those that will prove well, even when Whelps, that

are

are fittest to be chosen, are loose, raw-boned, sickled, crooked Hought, and generally unknit in every Member but those that appear the contrary, never prove well at a years end, he will be at full growth, and then the true one will have a fine lean long Head, with a sharp Nose, rush grown, from the Eyes downward; a cheerful Eye, his Eye-lids long, and a sharp Ear, short and close fallings; a long Neck a little bending, with a loose hanging Wesand, straight Fore-legs, a broad Breast, hollow sides, straight Ribs, a square and flat Back, strong and short Haunches, a broad space between the Hips, a strong Stern, a long Tail, a round Foot, and considerable large Clefts: And briefly, to sum up his Character, he must have a Head like a Snake, a Neck like a Drake, a Back like a Beard, and Sides like a Bream, or Tail like a Rat, and Foot like a Cat.

The Blood-Hound.

This Dog is of singular good Scent, and for that purpose, is very useful to Forresters, and those that keep Honey-Warrens, to find out those that have Robed them; they will also pursue Thieves so nearly, that they will find them out even in a Crowd. The Ears of this Hound are thin, long, and hanging; his Head big, his Cry great, and he well proportioned in every part, though they open, or Bark but seldom, except in the Chase; the best Colour is held to be Brown, or Red, and they are very obedient to their Owners; and if the Quarry be trussed up, and conveyed away never so cleanly, if they once get the Scent, they will pursue it till found, and even take the Water in pursuit of it, if it have passed that way.

The Rach.

This is another sort of Hound common to *England*, and *Scotland*, and no other Nation; the Female is with us called a Breach, and this will Scent the Feet, of either Birds or Beasts, and unweariedly pursue the Game till run down.

The Sluth-Hound.

This is a Dog moſt proper to *Scotland*, and from them ſo named, it is ſomewhat biger than the foregoing; and the beſt ſort inclining to Brown, or ſomewhat Sandy, they will ſcent Mens Feet, as the Blood-Hound, till they come where they are, violently purſuing any that have Robed, or Murthered; ſo that the Borderers of *England* and *Scotland*, where Roberies are frequent, have them in great Eſteem and uſe; and if they ſtop at any Door, and will paſs no further, they conclude the Thief and Goods ſtolen, are there concealed, and ſo accordingly make ſearch.

The Gaze-Hound.

This Dog is of an extraordinary quick and piercing Sight, and dexterous at ſingling out the fateſt Deer in the Herd, and ſuch a one as is young, and beſt pleaſe his Maſter, to induce him to make much of him; he is much uſed and eſteemed in *York-ſhire*, and thoſe Northern parts, and will diſcern any thing at a much further diſtance than any other Dog whatſoever.

The Tumbler.

This Dog is chiefly for *Coney*-Warrens, and is a bold deſperate Cur, taking his Denomination from his Tumbling and Rowling, engaging the Game even at their Holes, without fear of Danger; however, he is very Politick in catching *Conies*; for, coming to the Burrough, he ſneaks quietly by, without giving ſuſpition, or diſturbance; and when he has well obſerved their Holes, taking the Wind againſt him, that they may not ſcent him, he couches very cloſe, as much out of ſight as may be; and ſo having by that means the advantage of the Scene, he knows when they are coming, if he ſees them not, and ſo ſtarting up on a ſudden, ſnaps them, and what he has taken, he immediately runs with to his Owner, who lyes concealed at ſome diſtance, and then ſteals again to his

Poſt

Poſt, to perſue his ſport again; ſo that in a little time he will take a dozen couple.

The Tarrier *or* Harrier.

This Dog has a good courage and ſcent, is very bold and daring, and are uſed on different matters for Game, though his beſt ſport is at the Fox, or Badger, and have their Denomination from creeping into their Caves, and Holes, to unearth and drive them out, if there be any boulting places; and will fight ſtoutly under Groud in the the Badger, or Fox, and is very good to boult out *Conies* into the Hays, or Nets.

The Leviner, and Beagle.

The Leviner, by ſome called, a Lyemmer, is a fine ſhaped Dog, as a Medium between the *Grey-hound* and *Tarrier*, having ſome proportion of either; he is very ſwift, and of a true Scent, and will take his Game very faſt.

The Beagle is a very cunning Hound, of a good Scent, pretty ſwift, and a cloſe follower of his Game, and is proper to *England*, not found in other Nations, unleſs carried thither, or of our Breed.

The Spannel.

This Dog, though much the ſame in Reſemblance, (as the ſeveral ſorts of Spannels) are, nevertheleſs, different in the uſes they are put to; ſome are trained up for Setting Partridge and other Fowls, to be taken by Net, or reached with the Fowling-piece; others are for finding out the Fowl, and putting them up for the Hawk to fly at, others for the Water, to hunt the Duck, Mallard, and other Water-Fowl, and to fetch them out of the Water, after they are ſhot. Theſe are the tractableſt of all Dogs, and may be learned many pleaſant Tricks, too tedious to be here recited: A good Spannel ought to be of an indifferent big Size, have long rough Ears, a thick Head, and a ſhort Noſe, a rough Coat and Legs, broad Feet, and buſhey Tail.

The

The Ban-Dog, or House-Dog.

This Dog is as a Watch-man to a House, and very serviceable on sundry occasions, and under this Denomination, are those that are used in Game, at the Bear and Bull, for Pastime, and Recreation.

As for the House-Dog, or Bear-Dog, choose him of a brindle Colour, with white about his Neck, or under his Throat, his Joynts well knit, and set, his Eyes fiery, and sharp sighted; his Head great, and his Face representing Terror, like that of a Lyon; his Teeth even, strong Fangs, and a sharp great Breast, his Legs and Feet short, but big, and well Sinnewed; his Tail or Stern well set on; let him be taught gentleness to Friends, but to breed Terror to Enemies, or Thieves, with his thundering Voice; staied, and not given to Ramble; and such a Dog, especially in the Country, is much to be prized.

The Field Dog, or Shepherd's Mastiff.

This Dog is so necessary to those that keep Flocks, that he is as it were, the right hand of their business in fetching up, and turning the Sheep when they go astray, or attempt to pass their bounds into forbidden Pastures, keeping about them as a guard to prevent the attempts of Beasts of prey, or of such Dogs as come in the Night-time to worrey and suck their blood.

This Dog must be rather long than thick, that may give him the greater volacity in the pursuit; yet he must be strong, the better to deal with the Enemies to the Sheep, when they are restif, and not easie to be ruled. Their great Feet and Paw, like a Lyon, when very young, is a certain sign they will prove well; a brindled, or yellowish Colour is accounted the best; give these kind of Dogs their Food in time, to sleep in the day, that they may be most vigilent in the Night, when danger requires their attendance: When they are about a Month old, cut their Tails; but beware they feed not on the Carcass of any dead Sheep, lest it inure them to worrey the living ones.

Some

Some further Observations on Dogs, as to their Breeding and Choice.

If you would have your Breach or Bitch bring a good Litter of Puppyes, keep her close as soon as you perceive she begins to be proud, and procure a Dog to lime her suitable to your Mind, and her Inclination. The most proper Months are, *January*, *February*, and *March*, when the Moon is in the encrease. When she is proud, take the most favourable signs, as those of *Aquarius* or *Gemini*, and put the Dog to her; and let him be well chosen according to the quality of the Bitch that is to be limed, of good proportion, and free from Diseases; so that engendring at this time, it is held that the breed will never run mad.

When the Bitch comes near her time, use her to the Kennel designed to litter in, that she may have the better Love and Agreement with it; and in her whelping, let her be kept very warm; at two Months end, wean the Whelps, and if they are Hounds, enter them into hunting with old staunch ones, while they are about a year and half old, and so they will soon be trained up to every thing that is required of them. As for the Marks of a good Hound, the white, with black Spots at the seting on of the Tail, and black Ears, are the principal; of which it is proper to compose your Kennel. Consider by the way however, that they of a good Scent and Condition, are the Hounds that are black, or the all white, or all liver coloured; and for the String or Line, the true Talbot are best: The grizled, unmixed, or mixed, so it be shag haired, is fit for a good Vermin-killer; and a couple of them are proper in a Kennel.

To discribe them more particularly, see that the Hounds Head be of a middle proportion, rather inclining to long than round; with large Ears, wide Nostrils, and his Back bowed; great Fillets, large Haunches, well trussed Thighs, streight Hams, the Tail near the Rump big, and the rest slender; big Legs, and a dry sole of the Foot; great Claws, formed like a Foxes.

As for their tunableness, the Experienced Hunts-man must sort them, as best delights him or others he keeps them for; and for chusing the Whelps under the Bitch, the lighter will prove the swifter, and the heavier the stronger: See your Bitch come of a good kind, be well proportioned, and have large Flanks and Ribs; and that your Dog be of a good breed, and young; for a young Dog and an old Bitch produce very good Whelps; and the third Litter is always accounted the best to be preserved.

As for their feeding, there is no certain rule, but the practice of it, they feeding on any thing that is proper for them; yet often to change their Diet, is wholsome: Feed them not with too much raw Carrion, lest it breed Diseases.

Of Dieting, Coursing, and Airing a Grey-Hound, to fit him for a Match or Course.

Upon particular occasions, you must observe Rules as for dieting a Grey-Hound for Coursing, or a Match; and in that you must note four particular things, *viz.* Food, Exercise, Airing, and Kenneling. The first for nourishing the Body, the second the Limbs, the third the Wind, and the last the Spirits; and if you design him for a Match, then over and above his Food, make him a Diet-bread, *viz.* Take a peck of the finest and dryest Oat-meal, two pecks of good Wheat, grind them together, and boult the Meal through a fine boulting Cloath; then scatter among it a pretty quantity of Anniseeds, and Liquorish finely beaten; knead it with whites of Eggs, and new Ale-yeast; bake it in round loaves reasonably hard.

With this Bread scalded in Beef or Mutton-broth, or that made of Sheeps-heads, you may likewise feed him. Let him be fed Morning and Evening, half an hour after Sun-rise, and as much before Sun-set, and it will bring him to much strength of Body, and pureness of Wind.

As for his Exercise, it consists of two things, *viz.* Courting and Airing; as for the first, course him at least twice a week, if your Courses be strong and long; and in his Coursing, if he have taken any thing let him not break it,

it, but take it from him, and cleanse his Chaps from Wooll, and give him the Liver, Lights, and Heart; so take him up with your Leash, and lead him: Feed with his Diet-bread and Broath, and wash his Feet Beer and Butter; but before the Course, give him more then a white-bread Toast and Butter, or one dip in Oyl.

As for Airing or walking him, do it before Sun-and after Sun-set, *viz.* As soon as you have opened Kennels, rub him over with a clean Hair-cloath, and him play a little about you; then take him into a F where there are no Cattle, let him take his rounds, about, scower and empty; after he has done this a take him up and carry him home again, kennel him feed him; and, except, when he is feeding, or Exe sing, always keep him to his Kennel.

Diseases in Hounds, or other Dogs, their proper Remedies or Cures, &c.

For the biteing of a mad Dog.

Take Honey-suckle Flowers, or the branches, and them; or the Roots and upper part of three leav'd G mix the Ashes with the Fat of rusty Bacon, or old H grease; and lay it to the wound, and it will draw out Infection: Give at the same time, the Juice of E Leaves or Berries, in White-wine very warm.

For the Stone.

Take the Seeds of Grommel, Radish and Parsly; b them, and give the Dog in half a pint of Wine, the S having been well seethed in it.

For pains or other Diseases in the Ears.

Take Charvil-water, and Verjuice, mix them together; d put a Spoonful of it warm into the Ear, and hold it by closing the Ear-laps with your hand half a quarter an hour.

For the Mainge.

Take an Oat-sheaf, with its affles on, reduce it to Ashes, d make a Lye in Mans Urine with it, and wash him hen it is warm, twice or thrice a day: Bleed him on e Gambrel Vein behind; or take an Ounce of Gun-pow-r, and as much Flower of Sulphire, mix them with hite-wine-Vinegar, till as thick as an Oyntment; anoint e places grieved, and it will Cure him.

For the Itch.

Take the Flower of Brimstone; Oyl of Water-Lillies, d Ellecampain-Roots, dryed and beaten into powder; f each of these an Ounce; add a handful of Bay Salt, ryed and finely powdered; make these into an Oynt-ent, with a quarter of a pint of Oyl of Turpentine, over gentle Fire; and with a Wooll Card, having rubbed him ll the places appear a little bloody, anoint him with the yntment, as hot as may be well endured.

For the Tetter.

Take Ink, made of strong Galls, Vinegar, and the uice of Mint; rub the scurf from the Tetter, till it bleed; hen mix in these an equal quantity with the Flower of rimstone, till it be the thickness of a Salve; and by ointing the place often with it, 'twill kill the Tetter.

For the biting of Adder, Snake, *&c.*

If any Venomous Creature have bit your Dog; take Calaminth, a Herb so called, bruise it well in a Morter, with

with Turpentine and yellow Bees-wax, heat them o
fire, till they incorporate to a Salve; apply it to
Wound, and give him Milk to lap, wherein the said
has been boyled.

For the Gauling.

If a Dog be gauled, take a little unslack'd Lime;
low-Bees-wax, and fresh Butter, beat them together,
Salve or Oyntment, and anoint the place, and it is a
sent Cure.

For sore Eyes.

Take the Juice of ground Ivy, and fasting-Spit
and anoint his Eyes Morning and Evening.

For the Worm in the Tongue and Body.

This is a little white thing under the Tongue,
often makes the Dog run mad; it must be taken out w
a sharp Pen-knife, and anoint the Wound with Hony
Allom, well mixed together.

As for the Worms in the Body; give him a pint
Milk, with an Ounce of the Juice of Wormwood,
an Ounce of the Flower of Brimstone in it.

To kill Lice, Fleas or Ticks

Take three or four good handfuls of Rue; boyl it
gallon of Spring water, till half be consumed, then
it, and put in an Ounce of the Powder of Staves-Acre
and bathe him with it pretty hot.

For a Bruise.

Take Mallows, Groundsil and Chick-weed; bruise
boyl them in the dregs of Ale, till soft, and apply
Poultis-wise, with Hogs-Lard; but if the bruise be
ward, put half an Ounce of Stone-pitch, and as
Bole-Armoniack in powder, to a pint of Milk, and
it him warm.

For Surbaiting.

Warm Beer, and put Butter in; mix them well, and
ih his Feet; then bind them up with bruiſed Nettles,
l Hogs-Lard.

Of Madneſs in Dogs, and the Remedy.

There are accounted to be in Dogs, ſeveral ſorts of
dneſs; as the Dumb, the Sleepy, the Falling, thee
umatick, and the Lank-Madneſs; and when any of
ſe afflict him, keep him up cloſe from other Dogs, and
e him Graſs, with long Chieves, to cleanſe his Blood;
d him only with thin Broths, and a little Manchet, for
o or three days, giving him Salt and Oatmeal in the
lewater you give him.

At the end of thoſe days, when he is a little prepared;
e half an Ounce of the Juice of Harts-horn, or Dogs-
ngue, a Herb ſo called, an Ounce, of the ſtrongeſt
negar, a quarter of an Ounce of Methridate; mix
ſe together, and give it with the addition of a Spoon-
l or two of Salled Oyl.

A TREATISE OF CONIES Wild and Tame.

HOW TO

Order, Feed them, and Cure the Diſeaſes.

Of Conies in general, their Nature and Generation, &c.

CONIES, though in former days accounted Vermine, are now preſerved and much in eſteem for the delicacy of their Fleſh and Furs; all ſorts of theſe may be kept as well tame, as wild; above moſt other Creatures, delighting in Impriſonment and Solitarineſs, to ſhelter and ſecure them from the Dangers their Fears ſuggeſt, as being a very timerous

ghtful Creature, and naturally subject to Melancholly; lighting much in the Earth, and holes in Rocks, and ther dark Caverns; yet exceeding Lustful, and violent the act of Copulation, that when they have performed they swoon, and lye in a Trance for a pretty while, as they were dead; which they being sensible of, retire to the secretest Places to perform their Generation work. s for the Males, they are very cruelly bent, and would ll all the young ones as soon as the Females had kindled; d not Nature by instinct, given the Females a cunning to le them, and so politickly close up the holes, that e Buck Conie cannot, without extraordinary search, find em, which he little minds, if they fall not in his way. The Doe Conies are great breeders, very wonderful in eir encrease, bringing forth young ones every Month; d therefore, when you keep any tame, you must be at e trouble to watch them when they kindle, and as soon they have done it, put them to the Buck, or else they ill mourn, and not regard the bringing up their young nes.

o chuse Conies for a profitable breed, to keep tame or in a close Warren.

If you design to keep Conies tame, or to put them to eed in a Warren, or any other convenient Ground; e best marks to know a good breed by, is the clearness f their Eyes, and the richness of their Furs; as for the tter, that is accounted the best and richest, which has n equal mixture of white and black hair; yet so that e black rather shadows the white, than the white any ing at all over-mastering it: For a black Skin with a w silver Hairs, is accounted much the Richer, than a hite Skin with a few black Hairs; but however, an qual and indifferent mixture of both is very acceptable, nd will produce a profitable breed: Consider next, that be deep, thick, smooth and shining; and a black Coat ithout Silver Hairs, though it be not so good as that hich has, yet is much to be prefered before a py'd, a un, a yellow or a grey; Let your Hut be very large.

Now

Now as to the profit of the rich Conies, every one them killed from *Martilmas* until *Candlemas*, are worth ordinary ones; for they are in body much fatter, and ger; and when another Skin will yield but two pence, three pence, they are worth two Shillings, or more, cording to the scarcity of them. And again, they enc oftener, and at one kindling, bring forth more than wild Conie; and, if you keep them in Boxes, are al ready at hand for your use at every season of the without any fategue or trouble, charge of Nets, Ferrets, or any other Engines; and their Flesh you for nothing, for the Skins will recompence and over your Charges.

How to order your Boxes to keep Conies in.

If you intend to have good success in your tame C you must have things according to accomodate them, they may breed and thrive; and particularly, Boxes of good Wainscot in thin Boards, about two Foot squa and one Foot high; and these squares divided into tw Rooms, the greater Rooth having open Windows of Wi through which the Conie may feed at pleasure; and lesser totally darkened, in which she may lodge, and ki dle; and before them a Trough, to put in the food, other necessaries; and these Boxes you may set one upon another, for divers stories, where there is not large conveniencies; keeping the Buck Conies by themselves and your Does seperate, unless those that have not bred and with such it is convenient you let a Buck lodge; Al when your Does kindles one Nest, and then proceeds kindle another, take the first from her, and put them to ther in several Boxes, among the *Rabits* of suitable ag but there let them have sufficient room, for if they be pestered, or as it were stifled up, you must not expe them to thrive.

Of feeding and preserving Conies.

This feeding (the best sort of Conies) may be done with a great deal less cost and trouble than some People pretend to, or at least ways, than the ignorant in ordering them, would make the World believe.

The best Food that you can feed a Conie with, is the shortest, softest, and sweetest Hay; and one Load will serve two hundred Couples a whole Year; and out of this stock of two hundred, you may spend in your own House, or dispose among your Friends two hundred, and sell two hundred more in the Market, and nevertheless maintain the Stock good, to answer every ordinary casualty: Put your Hay into little cloven Sticks, and so place it, that they may easily reach it, and pull it out, yet so as neither to scatter or waste it; in the Troughs under their Boxes, put Oats in their Water; and this may properly be their ordinary and constant Food; for whatever besides you give them, is properly termed rather Physical than Substantial Food; and is upon changing dyet for a time, conduceing to their health; and it may be so ordered, to be done twice or thrice in a Fortnight; and such things may properly be given for the cooling of their Bodies, naturally inclinable to heat.

The best Greens you can give them for the purpose, and intentions aforesaid, are Mallows, young fresh Clover-grass, blades of green Corn, sower Docks, young Turnip-tops, Cabage and Colwert-leaves, and the like; all which are very cooling and nourishing; and now and then, yet but rarely, you may give them sweet Grains, but beware you do it not often; for then you will certainly bring the Rot among them, and sweep them away in a very short time.

In your greens, as Grass, Corn, or the like; see there be no young Hemlock in it, for they will covet to eat it, though all of a sudden, it makes them sicken and dye; being a kind of poyson to them.

The Boxes and Holes must not be neglected to be kept clean, for they above all things abhor stench and nastiness,

and therefore, they must not be omitted to be clean every day.

Of Conies in Warrens, their ordering, feeding, &c.

As for those that are in Warrens, there cannot properly be this care taken of them; however, something is to be considered, as to let them have Bushes and Shelters, to prevent the Hoggard, or wild Hawks, Kites, &c. seizing their young, when they bring them out of their Burrough to Air, and teach them to feed; as also fence such places as may shelter them from the Pole-Cats, that haunts them when they are out a feeding, on Moon-shiny Nights, and other things that disturb them; and in Winter, when the weather is hard, and little to be got, scatter short sweet Hay, especially, when the Snow lies on the ground, to feed on; scatter likewise some Greens, to nourish and physick them so that they be kept sound; but particularly, plash down small Twigs of Boughs of Sallow, Birch, Osier, Beech, or any wholsome Tree; scatter them in little heaps, lightly up, that they may creep under them; and they will serve not only for a shelter, but for very good Food; for they will eat the tender leaves, Sprays, and also the Bark of the biger; if you find they are ill, scatter Parsly, and a little sweet Fennel about their Holes; and in so ordering them, they will be healthy, grow fat, well furred, and increase in breeding.

Of Diseases in Conies, their Causes and Cure.

The Diseases in this Creature are but few, yet those are very dangerous and fatal, destroying sometimes great multitudes of them; and the worst and most sweeping of these is the Rot.

Of the Rot in Conies.

For this Infirmity, which destroys Multitudes where it once takes place; it cometh by their too much feeding on green Meat, especially when the wet of the Rain, the Dew, or Mildew is upon it; and when you perceive this

this, seperate the infected if you can, however debar them as much as possible of green Meats; and give them dry sweet Hay: which will dry up the moisture, and knit them again; and to restore them in the Warrens, you may thrust it into their Holes, and by that means, keep them in for a time, that they may feed there.

Of madness in Conies.

This is a Distemper that often afflicts them, and is ingendered by corrupt Blood, proceeding from the rankness of their feeding; it is known by their disorderly leaping, tumbling and wallowing, with their heels upwards.

To Cure this, give them Hart-Thistle to eat, and it will remedy the Distemper; and thus much of Conies.

A

TREATISE

OF

POULTRY

AND

How they are to be ordered in all circumstances, to the best Advantage and Improvement.

POULTRY are exceeding useful and profitable to the Farmer, Husbandman, and others; and therefore, though it be something out of my Method, in a Book of Cattle, it will not be ungrateful to all that are Masters of any, but rather oblige them as I hope, and farther adorn the Work: And since this Nation affords as good a Store and breed of Fowle, as any under Heaven, to give Rules for the improvement, and increase of them, may farther increase the Grandure of this Island; and the first thing to do it, is a good choice; and first of the Cock.

The choice of a Cock for breed.

For breed, the Dunghil Cock is always prefered before the Game one; consider then to make a good choice; let him be large and well sized, his Body long from the head to the Rump; thick in the Garth, his Neck loose and long, Arch-wise bending; his Body straight and high erected, as a Faulkon; his Comb, Wattles and Throat, raged, large, and of a great Compass; and of a very deep red his Eyes; his Eyes great and round, in colour, answering his Plume and Male; his Legs thick, with good Spurs; as for his colour, it may be indifferent; however, red, mixed with yellowish, and a sprinkling of black, is accounted the best.

The choice of a good Hen

Having chosen your Cock, the next business must be to choose a suitable Hen, and such a one should be in shape big and large, answering every proportion with the Cock; having a turft of Feathers on her Crown, instead of a Comb, with strong Claws; but for a sitting Hen, it would be best to chuse one that has no hinder Claws, for such there may be found; and then she will not endanger the breaking of her Eggs.

Being thus provided, and the Hen producing Eggs, the next thing to be considered, is the care in ordering, during the sitting of the Hen.

How a Hen must be ordered, as to her sitting.

The best time for a good large breed, is to set her in *February*, when the Moon is increasing; and then by the next New Moon in *March*, the Chickens will be disclosed; you may set them from *March*, till *October*, (but the first Brood will be the best) but not after, for the Winter is an Enemy to their breeding; and her proper time of sitting is twenty one days: But Turkeys, Pea-Hens, Ducks, Geese, &c. sit thirty days; so that if you set her

on any of their Eggs, let it be Nine days before you put any of her own to her: She will cover well Nine Eggs, and let any number she sits on be odd, because they will then lye round, even and close; marke the upper side of your Eggs when you lay them in the Nest, and if in some few days, you find the Hen has not turned them, when she is gone off to feed, you must do it, for then she is not a good sitter; be sure the Eggs you set under her be sound and new, which you may know by their fulness or heavines, also their clearness, by holding them to the Sun, or a Candle; raise her not unnecessarily at any time from her Nest; a Hen will be a good sitter from the second Year of her laying, to the fifth; let her not goe far when she rises to seek her food, especially if the weather be cold, for then the Eggs will chill and spoyl before she returns.

Chickens and their ordering.

When your Chickens are hatched, if you find any weak, wrap them in Woolle, and air them before the fire, scent them with a little burnt Rosemary, and you need not give them any Meat for two or three days, for they require it not; and then let their first be Oat-meal, some dryed, and some steeped in Milk; or else, Wheat-bread-Crumbs; and after they have gained strength, you may give them Crusts soaked, White-bread, parings of Cheese, or Curds, Barly-meal or Wheat-bread scalded, or the like; and so as they grow up, proceed to Barly, Wheat, or the like Grain: It is proper to keep them a Fortnight in the House, before you suffer them to goe abroad, and chop green Chieves among their Meat, and that will preserve them from the Disease called the Rye, and other Diseases in the head; give them fair water, for if for want of it, they drink that which is foul, it will breed the Pip.

For the better keeping of your Eggs, cover them in a heap of good old Malt, and they will remain sound all the year; gather them but once a day, and be sure to leave a Nest Egg to fatten the Chickens, even under the Hen; you need no more than give them duly feed, and not let them

them run and straggle too far to seek it; but if you will have them Cram-fat, Coop them up when the Hen is grown careless of them; then mix Wheat-flower with Milk, make it up into a Paste, roll little bits somewhat long, big in the middle, and narrow in the ends; dip them in the Milk, and thrust them down their Throats, and in Fourteen days they will be exceeding fat: And thus you may use Capons, Pullets and other Fowle, suitable to be cramb'd, and make them fat. As for the carving or making them Capons, the best time to take away the Stones of the Cocks, is when the Dam has left them, and their Stones are come down; to do it, you must see it experimented, or else you will never be an Artist at it, by private Directions.

Of the Turkey-Cock and Hen, their Choice, Laying, Sitting, Breeding, Feeding the young ones, &c.

A Turkey is very profitable for the Eggs, Carcass, and Feathers, and is a good shifter for his Food; and that your breed may be good, take the following Directions:

Let the Cock not exceed two years, and such a one as will be loving to the Chickens: As for the Hen, there is no doubt of her laying till she be five years old, and upwards; let your Cock be large in Body, well crested, often spreading his Tail, and proud in his Gate; for if he be dejected and careless of himself, he will never make a good treader.

As for the Hen, when she lays, you must watch her, for she will endeavour to conceal her Eggs in secret places; and if she be a stragler, shut her up in laying time: The begining of their laying time, is in *March*, and in *April* they will sit; put not above thirteen Eggs under her, because she has not heat enough to bring more kindly forth; and between five and twenty, and thirty days, expect the Chickens to be hatched; take them then away, and keep them warm, for any chilling cold destroys them.

You may feed them with new Cheese, crumbled small, or with Curds; give them new Milk, or Whey, or Water, to drink; feed them oft, for the Hen regards not

much to scrape for them, or find them food; let them run in some fenced Grass-plats, that they cannot get out, and house them a nights, for the Dew or Wet is very offensive to them.

To fatten the Turkies, great or small; give them boyled Barly or Oats for fourteen days, and the next fortnight, cram them with crams of Paste, made as directed for the Chickens or Capons, they are not subject to Diseases when abroad, because they find such Herbs or Food as physicks them, and prevents sickness.

Breeding, Feeding, Fattening, and other rules for ordering Geese and Gosslings to advantage.

Geese are very profitable to the owner, in their Feathers, Down, Eggs, Flesh and Fat, and are little chargable in keeping, as contenting themselves with Grass for want of other Food.

In choosing them for breed, the largest are accounted the best; and for colour, the white and gray are preferable; the black are accounted the worst; let the Gander be stately, and of a good courage.

As for the laying time, it begins generally in the Spring, and some lay earlier, which are accounted the best: They will some lay twelve, others sixteen, and some more; when she is about to lay, she will take up Straw in her bill, and scatter it about; and being desirous to sit, she will continue long on her Nest after laying; she sits most kindly one her own Eggs, as knowing them by the scent from anothers; her usual time is thirty days, but in warm weather she hatches sooner; in her sitting give her scalded Bran, and Skeg-Oats, and set a Tub of water by her, that she may cool and wash her Feathers.

Keep the Gosling in the house about twleve days after they are hatched; feed them with Barly-meal, and Milk, Chipping, scalded Curds or new Cheese; Bran scalded in water, Milk, or the tappings of Drink; when they are somewhat strong, dismiss them of their imprisonment; watch them abroad, and shew them the water, and put them up again; so do till they grow strong: At six weeks old

all they are turned green Geese; and to fat them, boyl Sreg Oats, and give them thrice a day, with their fill of Milk and Water, and in three weeks they will be very fat.

To fatten Geese that are grown to Maurely, as five or six Months; having taken them from the Barn-door, or Stubble-Field, when they are pretty well fleshed, put them up into Pens that are dark, or not much light coming to them; give them Oats ground, Malt and Beans, and water with Barly Meal, and a sufficiency of these in three weeks, will fat them to your mind.

As for pulling your Geese, the best season is at moulting time, but be not so covetous to leave her naked, lest the cold or Briers greatly injure her.

This Fowle is troubled with a Gargil, a Disease that causes stopings in the Head, and often mortal. To remedy it, take little Balls or Pellets of Galstick and Butter, well bruised together, and give it fasting, and shut her up two or three hours after it.

Of the Swan, *her ordering, feeding and fatning.*

The *Swan* is another Domestick Fowle, yet give their owners no trouble, as to their breeding, taking Rules for it themselves, better than can be directed; therefore where they place their Nest, let them remain undisturbed, and they will very kindly produce their young, and bring them up: Their Down is exceedingly beneficial, as also their Skins for many uses; and if you you will have them fat for the Kitching, take the young *Swans*, called *Cygnets*, and feed them in every point as directed for the Geese, but they will not fat so soon; taking up for that purpose about seven or eight weeks, because their Flesh is harder and dryer; either coop them up, or put them into a close walk, where they may have a Pond or some other Water to trim themselves in, for nastyness makes them sick, and loath themselves; set them Barly and Water, if abroad, as also dryed Malt, on which they may feed as they list, and then they will be sooner fat.

Of breeding, feeding and saving Ducks, *wild and tame.*

Ducks are profitable for their Eggs and Flesh, yet there are of these far more wild then tame; yet such as keep them, finds the advantage; for they are great shifters, as well as devourers, and will eat any nasty thing; as Guts, Frogs, Spiders, and sometimes Toads, as well as loose scattered Corn; being ever diligent to seek for their Food; they are great layers once a year, and when she sits, you must give her Meat that she may not ramble for her Food, for then she will not quickly return again; and Offal-Corn, and scalded Bran, with water, is sufficient; as for her sitting, hatching, and feeding the Ducklings, observe the same rule as for the Goose; you may easily fat them with any Corn, Chickens guts, and the like, which may be done in a Fortnight or three weeks.

Several People keep wild Ducks, accounting them better feed than those bred at home; but in this there is trouble; for you must have a convenient place, Walled or Palled in, with a Pond or Spring in it; and covered over, if you give them their Wings, with a strong Net over it high raised, or Archwise bending Poles, with Turfs of Oziar, and Baskets, and other Covertures for them to shelter and breed in; with secret holes and creeks for their other conveniency, to retire; and so delighting and feeding in this imprisonment, they will lay and breed, and want no more attendance, than to be fed twice a day with Oats, scalded Bran, Fitches, or the like; and in this manner you keep and feed Plover, Widgeon, Sheldrake, and others.

Of the Peacock, Pea-Hen and Chickens.

The Peacock and Pea-Hen, have been formerly held for Dainties, but now are kept more for show, than advantage; yet the Pea-Chickens fatted, are as good as Partridge; and where you keep them, let the place be clean and neat, for they much delight in it; and let there be no poysonous Seeds, Berries, or Insects in their walks.

When

When the Hen lays, she seeks the coverteſt place, to hide them from the Cock, for he will else break her Eggs; nor does she bring them to him, till the Turft of Feathers on their Craw begins to appear, leſt he should kill them, but then he is sufficiently in love with them; the Chickens are very tender, and must be kept out of the cold, they will feed and thrive upon any thing that is reasonable, and grow fat with Corn and crumbs of Bread, without cooping or penning up, or taking of much care of, as being careful of themselves.

The well ordering Pigeons and Dove-houſes.

Pigeons are another Commodity, gainful to the owners, but injurious to the Neighbours, by devouring abundance of Corn; they are great breeders, and put those that keep them to little charge; for by flying abroad, they procure their own meat; they bring two at a time, once a Month, if they be well fed, and well paired; they will not of themselves divide: The Cock is not only loving to the Hen, but to the young ones, and will sit contentedly one the Eggs, whilſt she goes off to feed; he will also feed the young, with as much diligence as the Hen: Peas and Tares they much delight in, and to keep them to your house, set a salt Pot up, where they may peck at it; that is, Bay-salt bruised small, with Anni-seeds, Cummin-seeds, Carraway-seeds well mingled with it, baked in an Oven, in an earthen Pot, like a Sugar-loaf, for at this they take great delight to peck; and be careful to make the Wires and Holes where the young are, that the Pigeons may enter, but not Birds of pray; for though the Owl seems large in the Feathers, she will slip in at a little hole, and destroy them.

To keep tame Pheaſants, Partridges, Quales and other Birds.

These are accounted Dainties, and the ordeing them may not be amiss, to be inserted among Poultry:

To keep these, you must have a large room, with many little Boxes, so that they may play, run and hide themſelves

eves at pleasure; in the middle, set Wheat-sheaves for them to peck at, and little shallow pans of water, that when they have pecked the Corn, they may drink at their pleasure; give them boyled Malt and Rice, and if you would fat them, keep them up in their Boxes, with little Wires before them; give them Chilter-Wheat in Troughs before them, as also water, and in a Fortnight they will answer your Expectation: And thus you may keep and fatten Black-Birds, Feldefares, God-wits, Knots, Grey-plover, Curlew, Thrush, and all sorts of Birds, with a little variation of their feed, as you see them inclined to delight in one feed more than another.

Also Herons, Gulls, Bitterns and Pevits; but these latter, must mostly be fed with Flesh, Worms and Fish cut small, and have store of water.

Diseases in Poultry and other Fowle, with suitable Remedies, &c.

Crow-Trodden.

IF a Hen be Crow-trodden, as many times she is, it is known by the staring of her Feathers, and the dulness of her Eyes, and hanging of her Wings; for this, stamp the blades of Onyons with Butter and Bay-salt, and give it her.

For any Stinging.

When you perceive this by their Lowring, and Swelling; give them Rue and Butter stamped together, and made up into little Pellets.

For the Pip.

This is known by a white scale on the tip of the Tongue, take it off with a sharp Needle or other Instrument; and rub the Tongue with Salt and Vinegar. For

For the Flux.

Too much moist meat occasions this; for this boyl Sloes in their water, and give them Peas, Barley, and scalded Bran.

For the Raup.

This is a swelling on the Rump, which will corrupt the whole body, if not remedyed in time; to do it, pull off the Feathers about the Sore, open it and squeeze out the Corruption; wash the place with Salt and water, and it will be well.

For stopage in the Belly.

This binding is removed, by thrusting a Quill diped in Hogs-grease up their vents, and giving them bits of bread or Corn, steeped in Mans Urine.

To kill Lice.

Take the sittings of Pepper, mix it with warm water, and wash them with it, and it will kill the Lice.

For sore Eyes.

For sore Eyes, or other Diseases in the Eyes; take the Juice of ground Ivy and Pimpernel, wash them with it, and they in a few times doing, will be well.

To prevent a Hens Crowing.

Pull her Wings, and a few Feathers of her Crown and Neck; then give her parched Wheat, or Barly, and keep her for some time from other Poultry.

To prevent a Hens eating her Eggs.

Lay for the prevention of this vice, an Egg of Allablaster or Chalk in her Nest, and when she picks at it, she

ſhe will weary her ſelf, and make her Bill ſo ſore, that for the future, ſhe will be diſcouraged from medling with the Eggs.

To make a Hen lay well.

This may be done by feeding, as giving her toaſted Bread ſopped in Ale or Beer; Barly boyled, Spelt-Fitches, and the like, but not too much, leſt ſhe grow over-fat, and that bind her for laying at all.

To prevent a Hens ſitting.

Hold her in a Pan of cold water ſet in her Neſt, after that run a little Feather through her Noſe, and the deſire of ſitting will be quite taken from her.

For a Hen over fat.

If your Hen be over fat, that it hinders her laying, beat a Tileſheard into Powder; mix it with ſcalded Bran, and give it the Hen, and ſhe will be ſoon reduced to a moderate fleſheyneſs.

Theſe are all the noted Diſeaſes incident to Poultry, and for want of knowing them, and their Remedies, many thouſands have been loſt; therefore I have ſet them down for the uſe of the good Houſe-wife, that plenty and profit may by induſtry increaſe.

THE

THE EXPERIENCED Vermine Killer:

OR,

A ready way to take and deſtroy all ſorts of Vermine, *that are hurtful to Man, Beaſt, Fowl, or Fiſh.*

A Spring-Trap to take the Fox.

TAKE a ſtiff Pole, ſo that it may be pliable; fix the great end faſt in the Ground, and tye a line to the end of the upper part, with a loop made faſt on with Sooe-makers wax; and to this Line faſten a ſmall ſhort ſtick, with a nick in its lower end, made thin on the upper ſide, where the Pole is bound down with it into another ſtick ſtrongly faſtned in the Ground, with a nick likewiſe under; then joyn both theſe ſticks together, as ſlightly as they will hold the ſtrong bending down of the Pole; and then open the end of the Line in a running Nooze, and place it in the Foxes haunts, as wide as his Head will eaſily go in, or more, (but as covertly as may be, for he is a ſubtile Creature,)

ſo

ſo that when he preſſes on it, (the two ſmall ſticks preſently ſeperating,) the bent Pole flys up with a ſwift jerk; and if it take him by the Neck, it certainly hangs him; but if by the Legs or Tail, it will hold him above the Ground; but then your Line ought to be ſmall Wire, about twenty or thirty well twiſted. Theſe Creatures are very troubleſom (where they abound) to the Country People, in making a great deſtruction among their Lambs, Poultry, and Rabits; and in Parks, among the young Fawn.

Another way to take the Fox, by the Drag-hook.

Take a pretty large Hook, ſuch as are uſed for ſalt-water Fiſh, baite it with Fleſh, and tye it by a Line on a ſtrong bough, ſo that the Hook (being altogether covered with the baite) may hang ſo high that the Fox muſt leap to catch it, or elſe he will diſcover the Deceit; and when he has the baite in his Mouth, he will hang by it, and in pulling very hard to get it off, the Hook will ſtick in his Jaws, and hold him; but it muſt be armed with Wire, at leaſt a handful above the Hook, leſt, being only Line, he bite it in ſunder.

To take the Pole-Cat.

This is a great deſtroyer of Fowle, eſpecially the younger ſort of Poultry; to take them, procure a ſquare piece of Timber, about an hundred weight, boared in the upper ſide juſt in the middle, and ſet faſt in it a hooked crook; and in the Ground faſten four forked Stakes, then on them lay two ſticks acroſs, on which lay a long Staff that may hold up the dead-fall by the Crook; and under that Crook you muſt have a ſhort ſtick with a Line made faſt to it, which may reach down to the bridge below, that is five or ſix Inches broad; and place Boards or Pails on each ſide the fall, or hedge it with cloſe Rods, about ten Inches, or a Foot high, which guiding her to the Trap, the paſſage being wider then the fall is broad, ſhe cannot miſs being taken.

To

To destroy Rats or Mice.

Take an earthen or brass Pot, pretty large, fill it with the dross or foot of the Oyl, and set it in any convenient place, where they haunt, about the middle of the place; then strew Pot-Ashes, such as the Sope-boylers use, round about it; and when the scent of the Oyle brings them hastily to it, the Ashes will strike a Scent in their Brain, that will stupefie them, so that they can make but slow haste away; and thereby you have time to destroy them with such Instruments as are fitting.

To scare away Rats and Mice.

Take the Brains of a Weasle, mix it with *Assafœtida* till it is made into a kind of an Ointment, and anoint the Posts and Places near their haunts, and the very scent of it will make them fly the Place.

To gather Rats and Mice, and destroy them.

Take a couple, or more, of live Rats or Mice, and put them into an earthen Pan close covered, set them over a moderately heating Fire, and when they feel the heat, they will make a piteous cry, whereupon, those that are in hearing, will flock as it were to their Rescue. They may be destroyed by scattering Hemlock-seed in their holes, which if they eat, they dye. Or, small filings of Iron or Steel, mixed with Wheat-dough, destroys them.

To make Rats and Mice blind.

To do this, and easily to take them, mix the powder of *Titbalamum* with Wheat-flower, and make a dough of it with Metheglin, and lay it in their haunts, and such as nibble it will be quickly blind.

To make Weasles forsake a House.

Get a field Weasle, by some called the hedge Weasle, geld him, and cut off his Tail, then turn him loose, and all that see him or scent him, will fly from him; and the better to scare them, hang a little bell about his Neck, and he will soon clear the House to your Content and Satisfaction.

To cause Weasles to dye, &c.

Take Mercury, Sal-Armoniack, and Wheat-flower, make them into a Paste with Honey; cut it into small bits, throw it into their haunts, and they will greedily take it, and soon after dye.

To gather Weasles.

Take the guts of a Lizard, and the Herb Verjuice, bruise them, and put them into Water to infuse; and when that is sufficiently done, strew it thinly on the floor near their haunts, and the scent will allure them to it; where you may set Traps for them, or lye in wait to circumvent their returning to their holes, and so destroy them.

To destroy Moles.

This may be done by a Mole-spear, stricking down where you see them heave, by setting Traps in their Tracks, especially glazed earthen Pots, as pitfals, into which if they fall, as consequently they will, if set in their way, they cannot get out, if the height be above their length.

Some there are that fill a Jugg with a narrow Neck with Brimstone, Ceder-wood, Turpentine, and Rosin, and clap it, when lighted, to the Mouth of their Holes, which drawing strongly in with the Air, suffocates them.

Others make a paste of white Helebore, whites of Eggs, and Wheat-flower, which laid in little pieces at the Mouths of their Holes, they will eat at coming out to Air, and poyson themselves.

You

You may likewise call them that are in hearing to you, by putting a live Mole in a Pot over a gentle Fire, as is said in Relation to Mice and Rats, on that Account.

To rid a House, or any place of Pismires.

Take the Flower of Brimstone, half a pound; Salt of Tartar, or Wine Lees three or four Ounces; mix them over a gentle Fire, till they become red; then mix and beat them with fair Water, till they cool; and when dry again, beat them to a fine powder; put the powder into Water, and let it infuse till the Water is Tinctured, and wherever you sprinkle any, the Pismires, or Emets will dye, if they speedily avoid not the place.

Musk Shells burnt with Storax, or beaten to powder, will do the like; the smoak of burning the Roots of wild Cucumbers will drive them away out of any House; and *Cirenicum* melted into Oyl, and poured on their Nests, will kill them.

Serpents, or Venomous Creatures, to destroy, or drive them away.

In Gardens where there is store of Worm-wood, and Rue, they will not frequent, nor come near Ash-leaves; strew Deers-suet, and the scent of it makes them fly; large Radishes are the bain of them; burn Centaury and Walwort, and the smoak will drive them away.

To draw them together, and to handle them, &c.

Take a handful of Sea Onyons, stamp them with Nine or Ten River-Crabs, and lay them in any convenient place, where Snakes or other Venomous Insects pass, and they will infallibly gather to it, so that they may be taken and destroyed; if you wash your Hands in the Juyce of Radishes, you may handle Snakes without fear of being bitten, for the scent of it makes her Sick, and loath to touch you.

To destroy Caterpillars.

These are great hurters of Fruit-trees, Herbs, &c. and where you find them entangled in the Trees, or afflicting the Plants, take wet Straw, or other mouldering Stuff, lay it in little heaps, to the Windward side of your Orchard, or Garden, where the Wind is scanty; Fire it with some dry Straw early in the Morning, or in the Evening; scatter Pitch, Brimstone, and Rosin, or Turpentine on them, and the Smoak carried by the Wind among the Trees like a Cloud, or over the Herbs, will kill them, or make them fall to the Ground, where you may sweep them up and burn them; this also destroys Flys and Worms that bite the early Bud, or tender Plants.

To kill Worms or Snales in Walks, &c.

To do this, you must new lay your Walks, and under a quarter of a Foot of Gravel, lay a layer of Salt and Sea-coal-ashes, or slacked Lime, and whilst the strength of that remains in the Ground, neither Worms nor Snales will live there.

To destroy Slugs, white and black, in Fields, Gardens, and other places.

These much afflict Pease, and Beans, at their coming up, also young Corn, and tender Plants; and the most easie way to destroy them, is to spread Lime slacked among them, or sow it on the Ridges of the Land, and it will kill them, or keep them, or prevent any coming there to annoy it.

To destroy Erwigs, or Emets in Orchards, or Gardens.

To gather them, lay Fern, and small dryed Kekes, the first will bring them together, and into the latter they will creep, then set Fire to this Fuel, and so by renewing it you may destroy them all in a little time.

To

To destroy Frogs.

If Frogs infest your Grounds, or out-Houses, which they will do, to the great Annoyance, by gellying, and pissing on the Grass that lye near Marshes, or Dikes. Take the Galls of a Sheep, Ox, and Goat, and being broken, lay them for them, and in feeding on that bitter liquid, will soon dye.

To destroy Flies and Wasps.

Where Flies or Wasps swarm, and are troublesom, take a large Board, and dawb it thinly over with warm Turpentine, and the strength of the Scent will draw them to it, especially if you scatter a little Coriander-seed finely sifted on it, *viz.* when it is dryed, and beaten to powder, and those that light on the Boards will be entangled, and not able to stir; then by this means you may take with divers Boards, a Million in a day.

To destroy Bugs, and rid Houses of them.

To remove this noisome and troublesome Vermine, take Oyl of Turpentine, wash over the Walls and Bedsteads with it, or particularly where there are any Crevises, Cracks, or Crannys, and they will dye away, and the Room, after some time using it, no more pestered with it.

The Juyce of wild Cucumers and Vinegar, is an excellent Remedy against them:

Or smoak your Rooms, being shut very close, with Storax, Assafœtida, and Brimstone.

The Juyce of Wormwood and Rue is very good to wash the Bedsteads, Crevises, or any place where you suppose they are; and if you would lye safe among a thousand in a Room, Rince your Sheets in Water wherein Sarsafrax has been well steeped, and they will not enter upon them, or you may lay that Wood in Slices, or Shavings among your Linnen, and it have the same effect.

To

To destroy Fleas.

Take the Herb called, Asmart, or Hounds-Tongue, with a long Leaf, and red Fibers, growing almost in every Ditch, and lay it between the Mat, or Sacking, and the Bedding, scatter it under the Bed, and about the Room, and the Scent will kill, or drive them away.

You may likewise set Vessels of soft Turpentine under your Bed, or hollowed up between your Sheets, and it will draw the Fleas in abundance to it; and being in it will stick them so fast, that they cannot move; Ox blood or Sheeps blood will take them in the same manner.

To destroy Lice in the Head or Body.

Take Hogs-lard, Quick-silver, and the Juyce of Sage beat and mix them well together, till they come into an Oyntment, and anoynt the place, and it will destroy them.

Take Staves-Acre, beat it into powder, and it will by being rubbed among the Hair, kill all the Lice, and prevents them a long time from coming again.

To destroy the Nits, and make them come from off the Hair smoothly, mix the Staves-Acre with Oyl of Almonds, and make a kind of an Oyntmennt of it, anoynt a bridle Comb with it, it will cleanse the Hair to a wonder.

To destroy Crab-Lice.

Take Quick-silver, Oyl of Spike, and the Pap of a Apple, make them into an Oyntment, by well mixing them together, and anoynt the place, and they will dye away, and not come any more.

To take and destroy the Otter

This Creature living sometimes by Land and sometimes by Water, and is a great destroyer of Fish, and mostly of the largest, and best that are found in Rivers, Ponds

of

or Lakes. To take him, you must make a Wheel made with a double Team or Tonnel, and set an Iron Grate like a Gridiron against the Team within, with four holes, and the sliding stayed; or two round Sticks set upright, before the Team in the Wheel, so that they may hold up the Iron; let them be fast bound, to wheel beneath and above; then take a good stiff Rod, and set one end over the Weel, to hold up the Gridiron or Grate, and the other end must reach pretty well over the Teem; fasten a small Ozier at the end of the Rod made with a round knot, and so put down upon the end of the lowermost Ozier in the middle of the inner Teem, being put on but a very little way, so that the Otter coming within the first Teem, advances to the second, where the Fish is you hit withal, and there putting off the Ozier, the Rod flys up, then the Iron-grate falls, and stops the outermost Teem; and when he hears it fall, he will haste, to think to get out, but being stopped, fall a biting the Grate, till he sucks in so much Water as will drown him; or if that fail, you may take him alive in the Trap, and use him at pleasure.

To take the Heron.

This Fowl devours abundance of Fish, and therefore to circumvent her, take Gudgeon, Roach, or Dace, run a small Wire along within the Skin, on the outside of the Ribs, then it coming out at its Gills, fasten a Hook to it, stake it down, the Wire fastened to a Line, so far as the Heron can wade, and the Fish will live and swim about a considerable time; then leave it, and if the Heron comes, she will greedily swallow it with the Hook, and be taken; and in this manner you may take in deeper places; you may take the Cormorant, Coot, and on the surface, the Sea-pye, and Osprey.

To take the Buzard, Ring-Tail, Kite, or Hen-Hairer.

These are great destroyers of young Poultry, and young Rabits, and may be taken easily with Lime-twigs, in the following manner:

Take

Take three ſmall Rods growing on the end of the
or three ſlender Twigs placed on the end of a pr
Stick, ſo ordered, that two may lye on the Grou
the third lye over them; the Stick muſt have a Hol
in the end, and a Mouſe, or young Chicken ſtale
ſtales, to make them the ſpeedier ſwoop and take
ought to be alive, ſo faſtened down with a String
Peg, in the Ground, that they can but juſt move
theſe Twigs ſmeered in Bird-lime, upon their ſwoo
take the Stale, will catch hold of their Wings, tha
tering for a while in vain, they will fall down.

Tou may take them with Springes, or Iron-Trap
cealed under Leaves, Graſs, or Straw; a dead Sta
the repreſentation of it, being placed ſo, that a
ſwooping they cannot well fail to be taken by the Pe
Neck.

An excellent way to take Sea-Pyes.

Theſe Sea-pyes hovering over freſh Rivers, d
much young fry of Fiſh. To take them, Lime C
and faſten to them a ſmall Fiſh by a Thread about an
lay them on Ruſhes, or Sedge, ſo that they may flo
the Water, and then the Pye ſtooping and ſeizing the
thinking to carry it away, will be entangled by the T
ſo that if you have a Boat, you may eaſily take her
tering and ſtrugling in the Water; and by this, and
Rules given, any other Ravenous and hurtful C
may be taken.

FINIS.

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